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THE MAGAZINE

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TREES

Views by an Artist and a Scientist

Turning Off Tenure

A 3-year Reappointment Moratorium

MANGIA!

A Photo Essay of Utica's 'Little Italy'

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Photograph of Hamilton College campus, 1860 courtesy of Burke Library Archives.

About this Issue

Winter Study, for many on College Hill, is the time for a change of pace. The Spectator concurs. Thus, as was done last year during January, the editors have abandoned for this one issue the newspaper's customary format. The following pages contain longer, more detailed, and we hope, in many ways more interesting, articles than we are usually able to publish. At the back of The Magazine, news and sports roundups have been included to keep the community informed of major events.

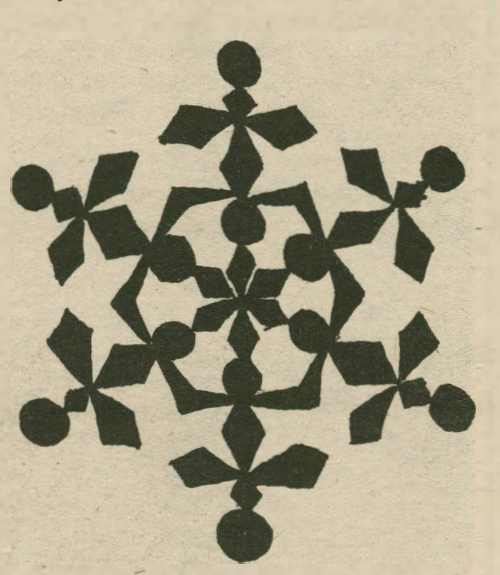
The Editorship

The Publications Board will be accepting applications in February for the position of Editor-in-Chief of The Spectator. Elections will be in March. Any sophomore or junior interested in the position please contact Douglas Glucroft through campus mail.

Other Positions

The Spectator needs interested and qualified students for the position of Arts Editor(s). Contact Douglas Glucroft if interested.

The Spectator is seeking columnists to contribute essays on campus affairs or life on a bi-weekly basis. If interested contact Douglas Glucroft.



THE SPECTATOR

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THE MAGAZINE

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Spanning the Generations

By John Suplee

Trees may be man's best device for placing himself in the scheme of things. Beyond the span of this own lifetime, buildings, subject to disaster, renovation or complete removal are less tangible as monuments of time than the venerable old trees, living and growing serenely around generations of human endeavor. The campus at Hamilton College offers an outstanding opportunity to understand exactly how trees can convey a concrete and reassuring sense of the passage of time.

No trace remains of the original Lombardy Poplars said to have been planted in 1805 under the supervision of the Reverend Samuel Kirkland himself; but a few survived in front of Buttrick into the nineteen-fifties. The oldest pictorial representations of Hamilton show rows of these trees not only along the land past Buttrick and Carnegie, but lining the present campus road and College Hill Road as well.

What near-original trees we do have are a few giant specimens of American White Elm, but they are in great danger and fast disappearing from the campus. The building and grounds list for tree removal from this year includes more than fifty trees, all but one of which are elms. Dutch Elm disease, a plague on our campus for many years, seems now at its height, and the accustomed visual atmosphere of Hamilton College is the victim.

JOHN SUPLEE' '69 is an artist. His work is being exhibited at the Root Art Center.

Elms are among the first trees to have been purposefully planted here. The buildings and grounds committee report of October 1929 mentions "old Elm trees planted under the resolution of 1828" in its description of trees which were repaired and "given a new lease on life" in that year. An entry in the minutes of the Board of Trustees 51st meeting, September 17, 1828 reads:"Resolved, that Mr. Williams, Mr. Gridley and Mr. Bristole (sic) be a committee to ornament the college yard by planting forest and other trees and shrubbery at a suitable season of the year at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars."

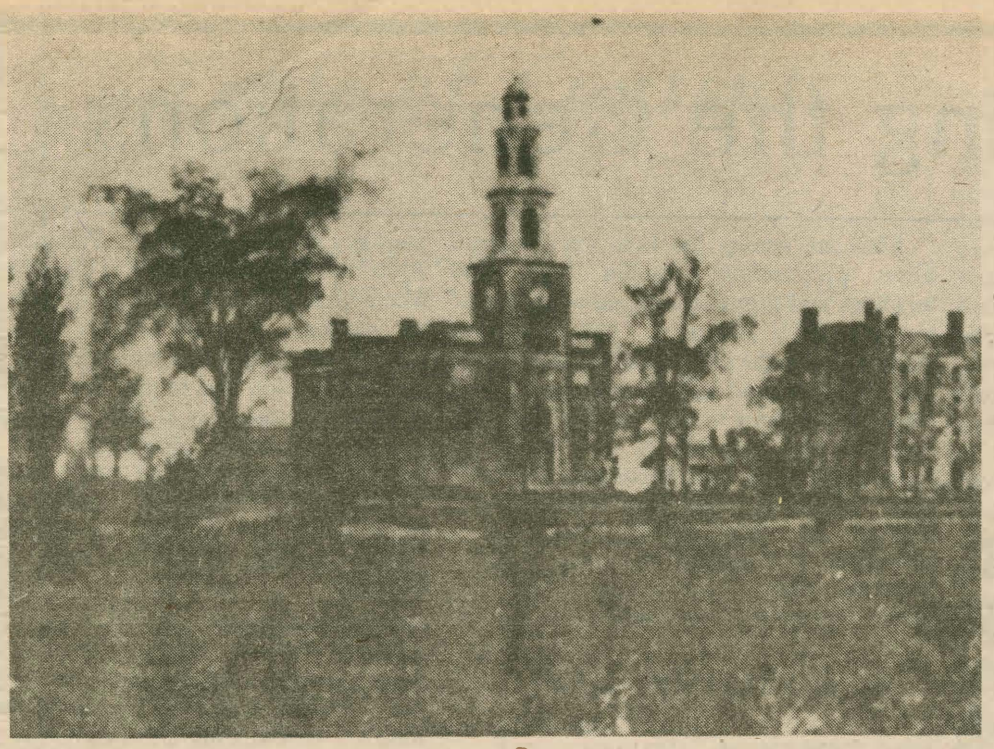
> ...a concrete and reassuring sense of the passage of time...

These plantings may have included a row of Elm trees along a stone wall which has since become Campus Road. A manuscript from the year 1868, in a brief summary of campus development, credits Othniel Williams, Treasurer of the college with the planting of such a row around the time of construction of Kirkland and North Dormitories (both begun in the 1820's).

The first trustworthy visual record of the campus is a photograph preserved in the collection of Burke Library, and identified as "The earliest known photograph of Hamilton College, circa 1860." A row of Elm trees is clearly visible where Othniel Williams is said to have done his planting, at least one of these trees survived up until a few years ago, giving us a remarkably clear idea of just how much time it takes to produce a full-grown, classic example of this magnificent, but slow growing variety (see photos, page four).

Perhaps the height of concern for the planting on campus was reached in the 1850's, and had to do with Elms, though Williams' row would have been patiently growing through it all. Under the administration of President Simeon North, three curators were appointed to supervise the beautification of the grounds. In addition to Professor Oren Root (an 1833 graduate and father of Elihu), the group included the professional nurseryman J.C. Hastings and Reverand A.D. Gridley, also an alumnus. They embarked on an ambitious program which included the planting of more than one hundred varieties of trees and shrubs around the campus, and particularly in the southeast corner, an area that up to that time had been a pasture and today is occupied by The Bristol Campus Center.

There they sought to establish a quasi-scientific arboreum with strange species of foreign trees planted experimentally in the harsh New York State climate. Traces of this endeavor are still to be found – two trees in particular, located just north of the Bristol Center parking lot, are listed on Edward Root's 1949 tree chart as a Bald Cypress and a Kentucky Coffee Bean Tree. Preserved in the library's treasure room is the hand-written list of trees.



1860

Planted under supervision of these three men, it includes such other exotic items as five "Siberean Crabs" and six "English Strawberry Trees". Presumably these did not flourish.

This list, which fills some twelve pages, shows nine varieties of Beech, seven of Ash, and nineteen of Pine (not to be confused with Evergreens in general, of which there appear more than sixty types.) Elms seem to have more varigated too. Due eigher to a higher state of biological development on earth or more imaginative nursery cataloging, twelve varieties are listed: American White, Cork-Barked, Red, English, Nettle, Purple-,, Rough- and Narrow-leaved, Scotch, Camperdown Weeping, Huntington, and Siberian.

The curators visions were quaint but sincere, as evidenced in this quotation which appears near the end of the 1968 manuscript:"There are many other valuable trees and shrubs which sould be added to our collection. The surface of the land should be graded to a lawn like smoothness and provision should be made for a more frequent mowing of the grass in summer. Classic vases, sun dials, fountains with jets d'eau and rustic seats or tasteful kiosks might well add their attractiveness to the simpler charms of nature..."

Also in the mid-1850's began the custom of the graduating classes' each planting a tree. This was done with great ceremony, speeches in the afternoon, huge stones bearing the class numerals and/or gree inscriptions, and time-capsule boxes to be unearthed fifty years hence.

According to a 1923 article in the Utica Observer-Dispatch, the practice was eventually abandoned because the campus simply became too crowded with trees! (Certain pre-1900 photos in the Burke Archives support this.) The article tells of futile attempts by the class of 1873 to locate their box. It goes on to mention that as the custom went on (during the 70's and 80's) the boxes became less permanently marked.

This thought, coupled with the fact that many marker stones have since been moved, and/or neglected, suggests that the groundsmen who remove the stumps of the many trees cut this year may unearth some relics of the past.

Twentieth-century pragmatism rules in the 1929 buildings and grounds report mentioned earlier. There we read of trees being "treated very much as a dentist treats the patient's teeth."

This is to be taken literally, too; southeast of the Bristol Center stands a tree whose hollow trunk is filled with concrete. No more orations or buried treasures. But the concern with trees remains, romanticism or no, for in that year several hundred new ones were planted, among them the evergreen wind-breaks near the tennis courts.

The problem facing Hamilton's landscapists today is without precedent. The largest and visually most dominant trees of the campus, the Elms, must be removed by the dozens each year as the Dutch Elm Disease continues to defy arrest. Great holes open up in the sky; an area suddenly takes on a drastically empty look from a singe morning's work of a few chain saws. Our sense of continuity is vaguely threatened. Over a century of slow-grown life, efficiently removed without a trace, cannot help but prod, however faintly, one's sense of mortality.

But Hamilton, its location, architecture, and other trees all being as they are, will remain a beautiful campus even without the Elms. The present landscapist, Terry Hawkridge, feels that trees are to be planted with thoughts of the third subsequent generation in mind. It is heartening to encounter such clear-sighted and unselfish attitude in a person empowered to actually do something. The trees at Hamilton will remain, as ever, gentle invitations to perceive time's movement beyond ourselves.

...classic vases, sundials, fountains and rustic seats

...an area takes on a drastically empty look from a single morning's work with a chain saw...

1968

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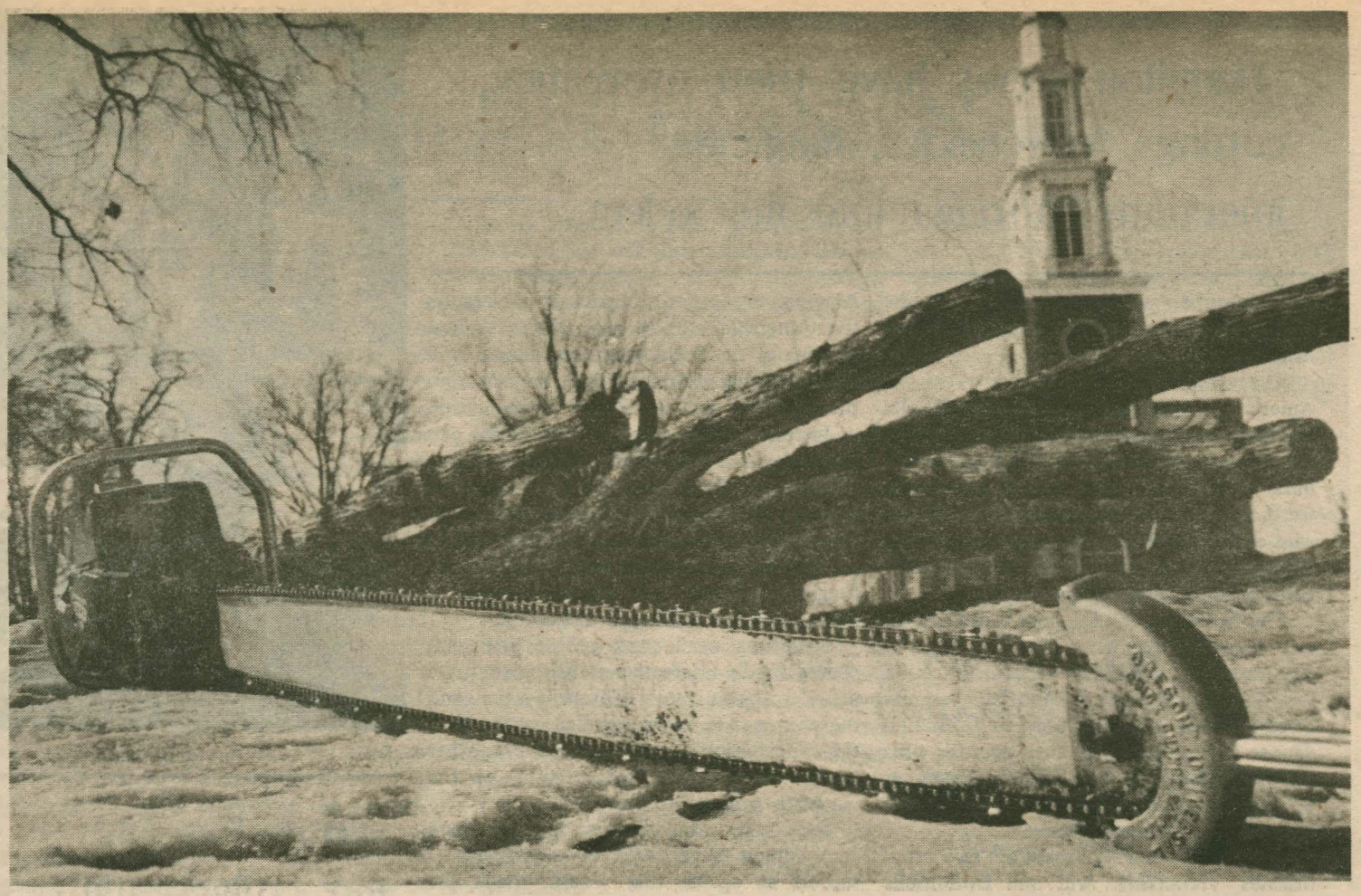


The 'Bugs' in Our Trees

By Allan Hamilton

Mankind has taken it for granted that he is the prime manipulator and mover of this world. His mind has consistently unlocked natural mystery after scientific marvel. But as man triumphantly advances a few more paces into the unknown, he also uncovers some embarrassing instances when nature has developed some new variation upon an old theme, some new trump card to slap upon the table and stun the hand of man.

Dutch Elm disease represents such a stupifying twist.

It has evaded man's best scientific and technological efforts and has spread to such epidemic proportions that it now threatens to eradicate the American Elm from the face of the globe, along with its dependent ecological subsystems.

In our own college community, it ravaged the largest and most luxuriant shade trees and brought about the removal of some of the oldest trees to witness the development of Hamilton College. One by one, the college elms were condemned by the horticulturist.

First was the diseased limb; then whole majestic trees came down in the hopes of saving the few healthy members of the species that still prevailed in the scenery. The disease rapidly outgrew this method of isolationist control. The dramatic and tragic virulence of Dutch Elm was clearly visible to us all last month when a regiment of tree cutters had to be marshalled into the largest and most expensive tree removal operation Hamilton has ever undertaken.

The fight against Dutch Elm disease has only recently reached national public consciousness as the problems of massive amounts of dead trees has increasingly drained public finances. Up until the last decade, Dutch Elm disease politely bubbled to the surface of scientific debate in the various botanical journals and cryptic collections on plant pathology.

The disease was first noticed at the end of World War I in the Netherlands, France, and Belgium and first described by Dutch botanists, hence its name. Dutch Elm disease is classified as a vascular disease; the causative organism is a fungus, whose imperfect stage was orginally labeled under the misnomer of Grapium ulmi, but was very quickly correctly named the fungus Ceratocystis ulmi. The fungus is carried from host to host via two varieties of beetle: the native elm bark beetle (Hylorgo pinus rufipes) and the more destructive European bark beetle (Scolytus multistratus).

The infection usually begins in the crotch of twigs as this is where the beetles tend to deposit their eggs in small pockets, called egg galleries. As the young larvae gnaw eating-tunnels through the wood, the fungus moves with them, eventually making its way into the xylem tissues of the tree. The pathogen is then free to desseminate through the vascular system of the tree. It is thought that blockage of xylem water conducting elements by the spores, hyphae and byproducts of infection eventually produces a kind of systemic strangulation in the tree that deprives it of needed moisture and nutrients.

The first noticeable symptoms of Dutch Elm disease are wilting, curling and yellowing of leaves on a single limb or occasionally on multiple limbs. This is followed by leaf fall and rapid death of the limb. The tree may die within weeks of the onset of the first symptoms, may slowly die over a period of a year or survive by "burying" and infected ring of annual growth between successive layers of healthy, pathogen-free xylem tissue. This kind of exceedingly rare survival is due to the fact that there is little or no radial spread of the fungus through xylem and so the infected tissue becomes effectively isolated.

There are genetic considerations to examine in discussing susceptibility to Dutch Elm disease. Certain varieties of elm are noticeably resistant to Ceratocystis ulmi, the Chinese and Siberian elms being the two most prominent members of this hardwood species. One of the least resistant is the American of White elm (Ulmus Americana). The American Elm is a vase-shaped tree, eighty to one hundred and forty feet in height at maturity and its leaves are doubly serrated (i.e. leaf teeth are also serrated).

The winter buds are brown and scaly. Its fruit appears in late spring and consists of small, flat, winged samare, that have a slight elliptical shape and are fringed with hair. It prospers in moist soil, usually preferring low elevations. It produced one of the best hardwoods and is one of our finest shade trees; this explains why it was planted in such abundance throughout American cities and why the epidemic death rate poses such tremendous municipal problems.

The range of the American Elm, in addition to being one of the most plentiful

ALLAN HAMILTON *a special student at Hamilton, writes on science-related issues from time to time for The Spectator.*

...Hamilton crews have tried everything... cuttings, insecticides, fungicide injections, borings into the xylem...

trees in urban settings, is wider than the range of any other tree in the Northern hemishpere.

The disease was first reported on the American continent in Ohio in 1930. Its appearance was eventually traced back to an unfortunate shipment of Carpathian elm burls from France from which salad bowls were to be made. At present over 75 per cent of the American Elm population in the Northeast and Midwest is considered severly threatened by Dutch Elm disease.

The American elm is a poor candidate for any disease. It has what one U.S. Dept. of Agriculture bulletin described as a "notorious pathology." Another vascular disease which is second only to Duth Elm disease in virulence is phloem necrosis virus (PNV). While PNV is a viral infection, as opposed to fungal,its symptoms are almost identical to Dutch Elm disease.

In addition to PNV, there are two other diseases, verticillium wilt and Dothoriella wilt (also called elm dieback) that also closely mimic Dutch Elm disease in its vascular manifestations and effects. Unfortunately, like animals, trees can ill afford to be ravaged by multiple infections and still have a clear chance of survival. In short, there are many reasons for concern about the American elm, Dutch Elm disease being only the most infamous.

Many foresters and botanists forsee the extinction of the American Elm in North America, except for rare pockets of trees. As the American elm is one of the slowest growing of the deciduous trees,experts hold out little hope of bringing back the elm from these isolated and unaffected communities.

Instead, the survival of the white elm demands the arrest of Dutch Elmdisease.

There are three points of attack upon the disease: the fungus itself, the beetle that transmits it or the host—the tree itself. There are two ways of halting the spread of the fungus: removal of diseased trees or destruction of the fungus.

Removing dead trees and/or limbs has proved totally ineffective as the disease takes many weeks to manifest itself in a limb and the chances are enormous that by the time the "incubation" period has elapsed, other trees have all been well infected by the destructive insects.

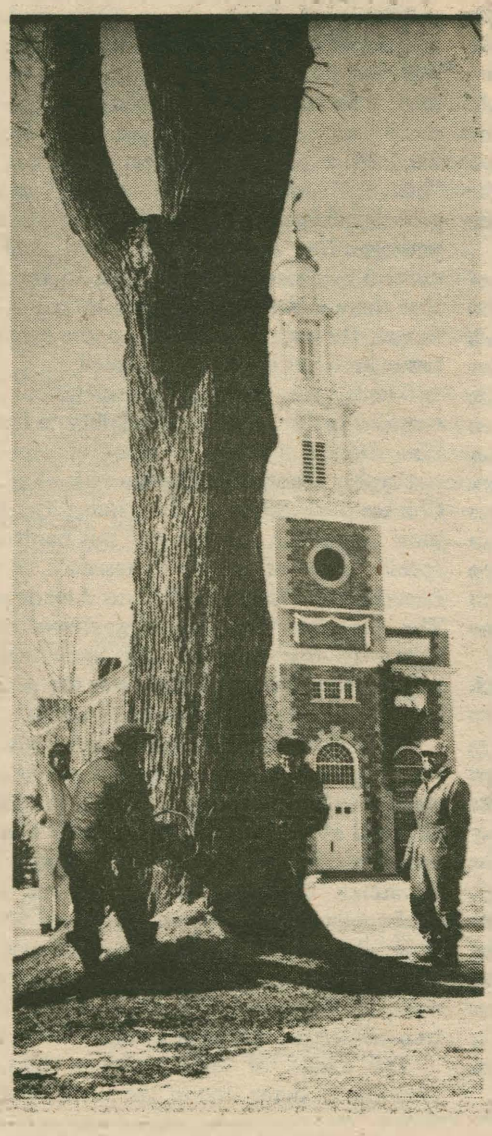
Destroying the fungus in the open environment offers little or no prospect of success as agents that would attack the specific fungus have not been produced.

The fungicides presently available for use in the open air would attack a great deal more than simply Ceratocystis ulmi and hence are not ecologically feasible. There is presently a fungicidal agent, whose research has reached the stage of experimental application, that is injectible into the vascular system of the tree. Until the last year, the compound presented certain solubility problems but there are reports that a suitable aqueous solution is already being tested.

Attacking the beetle-carrier offers the same drawbacks as attacking the fungus. Insecticides are not specific; there was a substantial drop in the rate of spread of Dutch Elm disease when programs of DDT spraying were instituted but the effects of DDT throughout the ecology have caused a large scale ban of DDT spraying. With the ban, Dutch Elm disease has resumed its previous pace.

The last hope of saving the elm is the elm itself, If it were possible to produce a breed of super-elm that was resistant to the pathogen then the spread of the disease could be halted. A form of hybrid breeding has been attempted with little success. The other direction being research now is producing mutant elms. Two scientists in France have been exposing elm seedlings to thermal neutron and x-ray radiations and have produced four seedlings out of more than one hundred and fifty thousand that have acquired a genetic resistance to the fungus. One of these seedlings resisted infection over nine su cessive innovulations of the pathogen. Unfortunately, the new resistance seems to have gained only at the price of a slower growth rate.

Hamilton crews for 25 years have desperately tried almost every procedure at one time or another: isolation cuttings, insecticides, and under the previous horticulturist, were even involved in some experimental i jections of vascular fungicides. Their desperation was evident this autumn in talking to them as they made test borings into the xylem, examined diseased limbs, or started on the sad task of bringing down the first few trees before the cutting crews arrived.



...one by one the college elms were condemned...

They have done battle to the best of their ability and are losing miserable. The present cost of the war is close to fifteen thousand dollars a year in tree removal alone.

For the moment, there are only more experiments to offer us hope. There will be more snarling buzz saws, more truckloads of trees carted away, more old and boloved shade trees dying to leave our landscape a little more open and more desolate. It will be a gnawing absence that reminds us how much we discover, how much less we understand and how pitifully little we truly conquer.

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Addendum to the News

By Bill Purcell

It is absolutely true, as the critics contend, that the professionally reported news tends to focus on the nasty, negative side of life. This is even true of the unprofessionally reported news in our own weekly eastern-elitist newspaper. Last March in the New York Times, Russel Baker suggested that there was a responsibility to provide some balance to this generally depressing trend. Having been as depressing as possible for nearly a year, this column will use the beginning of the New Year and Baker's format in an attempt to make amends.

There are, in fact, many wonderful, wonderful things here on our Hill. It is really just a question of perspective. As we enter the long-awaited Bicentennial Year, it is particularly easy to emphasize the positive.

The dropping of the elms provided an abundance of firewood and made it considerably easier to see from one end of the campus to the other. Bowling is half-price for the month of January.

Though absolutely reliable data is not yet available, the use of flouro-carbons and the SST may help decrease the preposterous recent levels of snowfall.

At colleges all over the southern part of this great nation it is reported that students actually enjoy distribution requirements.

In an attempt to halt "grade-inflation" Yale University will soon reinstitute the use of the failing grade – the "F", thus proving the wisdom of Hamilton's strong and long-time stand against the "A".

Not everyone has to eat "on the meal plan" just as not everyone is forced to live on campus.

Hamilton College has effectively prepared many people for outside employment. President Chandler is having a marvelous time at Williams as is Dean Kurtz at Exeter and Dean DePuy at Montgomery-Fulton.

The birch and oak trees appear to be very healthy.

Hamilton College functioned more or less successfully for years without a Winter Term or Study and there is every reason to believe that students will survive being screwed out of it. In any case, many students prefer the five-five arrangement of courses. Look at Europe, for example.

For only slightly more than the cost of the library and certainly less than $10 million we will soon have the ability to play tennis indoors.

And, there is no question in anyone's mind that the new field house will mean a radically improved Winter Track Team.

The Administration has given the Chaplain three years to relocate before being replaced. That is a much better deal than is available in many parts of the auto industry.

At many colleges, a city the size of Utica is hundreds of miles away.

Students often find that having a year or two or three after graduation with absolutely no responsibilities, such as graduate school, or a job, is just the thing to put the world in perspective.

There is no doubt that by the time of America's Tricentennial Kirkland College will have a woman president.

It is statistically improbable that more than 75% of our Administration will quit before April.

Many schools have hundreds of all male cheerleaders.

> ...Not all of our trustees are Republican...some are sorry about voting for Nixon...

Not all of our Trustees are Republican. We can even be sure that some are sorry about voting for Nixon.

BILL PURCELL *is a pen name for William Paxon Purcell III of the Purcells of Wallingford, Pa.*

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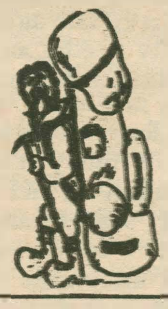

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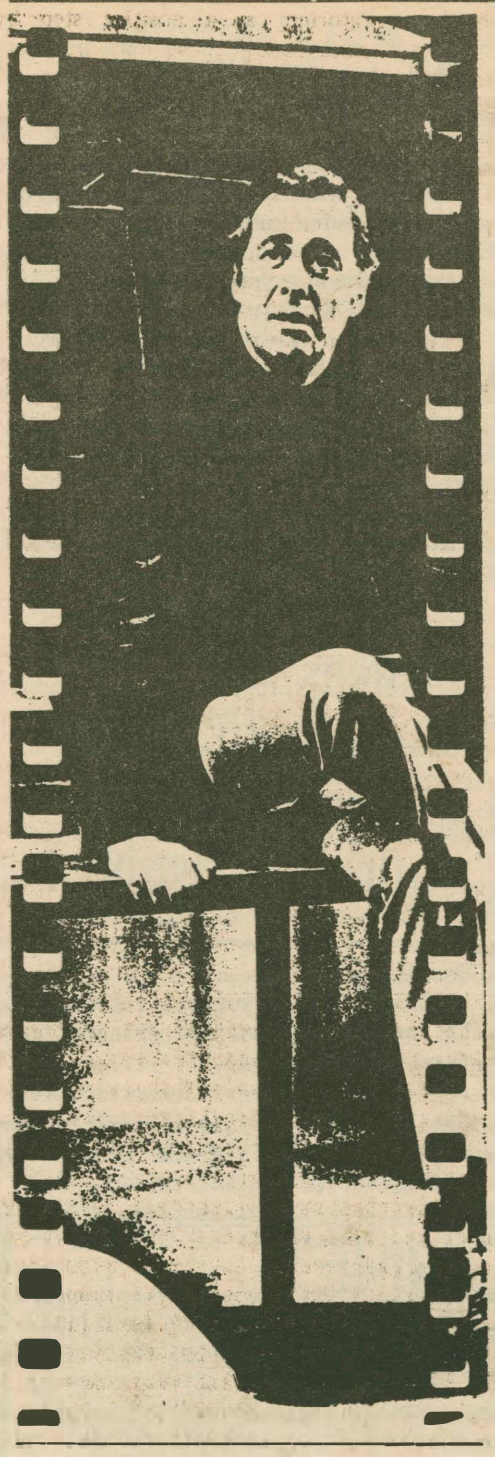
Don't go far, though. "Dessert at the Plaza," literary magazine of Hamilton-Kirkland Colleges, gladly accepts poetry, fiction, essays, or artwork. If you would like to contribute, please send your work or a notice to Hamilton Campus Mail Box 155. Contact Robert Weisser if you wish to join the staff.



Babbitt Asks 3-year Delay on Personnel Decisions

Turning Off The Pressure-Cooker

By Mary Barstow

President Babbitt has proposed a three-year tenure and reappointment moratorium for all non-tenured faculty members of Kirkland College. The proposal, to take effect July 1, 1976, offers these faculty members the option to defer tenure or reappointment decisions they would normally face during that three year period.

The proposal would freeze the normal tenure process at its present status, according to Babbitt. Any faculty member who takes advantage of the moratorium would resume accrual of tenure eligibility when the moratorium ends in July, 1979. "They would pick up where they left off," Babbitt said.

The proposal will brought before the Board of Trustees for approval at their February meeting, Babbitt said.

Babbitt cited low morale among the faculty as a major reason for his proposal. He also cited external pressures – the national economic scene, changing demographic conditions, and the present status of the academic profession – as contributing to his decision to propose the moratorium. "It resulted from a combination of internal and external factors" Babbitt said.

Babbitt emphasized the importance of focusing faculty attention on such areas as advising, counseling, curricular matters, and SCACA"s second decade pilot proposals. Babbitt also voiced concern over the need for the Kirkland faculty to acquire a degree of professional continuity.

"The Kirkland faculty, a group of qualified academic professionals, has become preoccupied with personnel matters pertaining to themselves and others to a point which diverts them, in unhealthy ways, from the college's central teaching and advising mission", Babbitt stated in his memorandum.

In statement to the faculty, published in this issue of The Spectator, President Babbitt elaborated on the problems he sees in the morale of the faculty and the problems external to the college which precipated his decision. Of that statement, Babbitt said, "The remarks were directed to the faculty in a faculty meeting and were not intended for publication. remarks were directed to the faculty in a faculty meeting and were not intended for publication."

Assistant Professor of History of Science Nadine George, chairman of Kirkland's Science division said that, because the moratorium is a matter of "entirely personal choice", it would not make sense to deal with it on a divisional level. Associate professor of Psychology David Begelman, chairman of Kirkland's Social Sciences division said that the tension and anxiety which spurred Babbitt's decision "cuts across divisions"

"I think it is a very generous offer" Begelman said, adding that he perceives the move as a direct response to what President Babbitt sees as difficulty in getting on with the business of the college. "It indicates something about what the administration is willing to do" Begelman said.

Begelman expressed reservations about whether the tenure moratorium is based on a completely accurate statement of the problems the faculty is having. He indicated that there are concerns in addition to tenure and reappointment, which are feeding faculty anxiety and tension. "There are other issues afoot here," Begelman said.

Of the division chairmen who would comment on the moratorium, all emphasized the highly individual and personal nature of the moratorium decision. Associate Professor of Visual Arts Bruce Muirhead, acting chairman of Kirkland's Arts division said the decision "affects the lives (of the members of his division) too personally for me to analyze their reaction." Muirhead added that "you can't make a blanket statement" of faculty reaction.

George termed the moratorium offer "a very fair expansion of alternatives to untenured people". She said that the administration is in effect offering another way of choosing, noting that a faculty member can choose not to accept the offer.

George said that the Science division, because of its size and faculty make-up, is in a unique position with respect to the moratorium offer. She noted that Assistant Professor of Biology Frank Price, Assistant Professor of Computer Science Robert Ellison, and Assistant Professor of Biology Sue Ann Miller-Price are all recent additions to the Kirkland Faculty. George said that because these new faculty are only in their first year at Kirkland, they are not in a position to feel tenure anxiety as strongly as faculty members who have been here longer.

George also noted that Science division members are very busy with implementing the new joint Life Sciences and Computer Science programs, and said that these concerns have tended to divert their attention away from other problems.

"We to firm up our institutional image, and a revolving-door policy with respect to faculty doesn't help this", George said.

Muirhead said that his reaction to the moratorium was "generally positive". He noted that personnel decisions are exhaustively entered into at Kirkland and said that it might be worthwhile to suspend these decisions for a time in order to go about other pressing business. Muirhead said he considers the moratorium "a marvelous opportunity for young faculty members".

"It gives them time to get their feet into

teaching and get down their pedagogical goals", Muirhead said.

Babbitt, Begelman and George all expressed the view that the tension the faculty is feeling is due in large part to the nationwide academic market, and that Kirkland's problems are not unique.

"Only a short time ago, the typical faculty member was an independent and often itinerant teacher/scholar. Now the options have narrowed: many faculty are where they can and will be," Babbitt said in his memorandum. Begelman said that with the academic market in its present state, people feel committed to stay in one place. He also noted the changes that have occurred since the sixties when faculty could feel much safer about moving around. Today's market has a "pressure-cooker" effect on tenure worries. George said that tenure anxieties and attendant faculty problems are being observed across the country and are "a function of national economic insecurity".

Among the questions which have been raised about the effect of the moratorium is the possibility that it will limit the college's ability to build up a stronger faculty. Begelman said that this observation has been made among faculty members, adding that this disadvantage must be weighed against the advantages gleaned from relieving faculty tension over tenure decisions. George said that she didn't think that the overall quality of the faculty would suffer greatly and that the advantage of faculty stability outweighs this disadvantage.

Instructor in Government Jeffrey Ross cited technical problems the moratorium would create, specifically the avalanche of evaluations– at least 3 years worth that review committees would be faced with when the moratorium ends. But Ross views the moratorium as a positive step but stressed that such a move must be clearly optional for individual faculty members.

Assistant Professor of American Studies David Locke said that the moratorium is a "wise move" which shows "a great deal of promise", but said there would be administrative problems. Assistant Professor of Philosophy Richard Werner expressed uncertainty over the move.

Babbitt said that he has been considering a moratorium for a long time. He noted that there was a feeling in some quarters that the move is a result of faculty dissent over the most recent personnel decisions, but denied that this dissent had spurred his decision.

"Some people might feel that (the moratorium) is a way of saying that the last two tenure decisions were wrong, but this is not the case," Babbitt said.

President's Statement to Faculty

Let me tell you what I believe *must* happen within the next few years in regard to Kirkland's future:

(1) We must *deliver* on our promise to take our students where they are and give them an education reponsive to their individual needs.

This means that advising, couseling and guidance must play a far greater role in the lives of Faculty, as well as students. Only a third of our students go on to graduate and professional schools; we must understand that we are educating *through* the discipline and content matter, not *to* it.

(2) We must become open to each other as professionals and colleagues. With rare exceptions, we are now defensive and competitive. If we are to change our own skills, broadening our academic base to embrace skills in pedagogy, in personal or career couseling, we must learn how to live with risk and remain open. Because we deal with the acquisition of knowledge we tend to feel that ignorance in any area makes us vulnerable in all. But as rational people, we know that we are ignorant in many areas; we must learn to say it out loud and without fear.

An we must act professionally once more.

–Specifically, that is to act and speak to the merits of an issue, rather than to political or emotional interpretations of the issue.

–Specifically, that is to respond to the professional obligation to render judgment fairly on the work of students and on colleagues.

–Specifically, it is to respect the confidential nature of materials, oral and written, which are uttered in the confidence of agreed-upon and validated procedures.

–Specifically, it is to recognize the difference when the vote goes against you between differing advice, differing opinion and obstruction.

Our sins in these respects are not, I like to believe, deliberate. They stem from our failure, in some cases, to observe the factors which weigh and excite our judgments, and in other cases, from our relative youth as a Faculty. Neither excuse, on the other hand, is tolerable for long.

(3) We must come to understand the new relationships which are emerging as a result of the changes in demographic and economic conditions in the United States. Among them are:

A. The relationship of the student and the college. Colleges which once were wooed, are now out a-wooing. Our life as a college depends on our ability to attract and to hold students by the nature and quality of what we do.

B. The relationship of the Faculty member and the college. Only a short time ago, the typical Faculty member was an independent and often itinerant teacher/scholar. Now the options have narrowed; many Faculty are where they can and will be. One response to that fact should be the recognition that the quality and success of the institution where they are will be the primary factor in the life of Faculty for some time to come.

C. The relationship between the college and the public. Governments and the public, including donors, have not only felt the same economic hardships as have all of us, but they are enamored of the new post-Watergate concept of accountability. The easy myths of educational effectiveness have been badly bent. People want to see results.

It is our business to define what results we seek, and to devise the means to demonstrate them.

Moving an institution in the best of times is damned hard work. Moving one in times like these will require cohesion and forebearance as well as all our energies. To that end, I have one further matter to address to you. I will give you the gist of it now for your consideration as individuals. It will be circulated to you in writing.

Extraordinary times sometimes call for extraordinary measures. Many in the Kirkland Community have been distressed by the amount of anxiety, time, and attention which has attended recent personnel decisions at every level of involvement, in large part because of the tremendously enlarged consequences of negative actions in a time of economic stress.

The Kirkland Faculty, a group of qualified academic professionals, has become preoccupied with personnel matters pertaining to themselves and others to a point which diverts them, in unhealthy ways, from the college's central teaching and advising mission.

If the college is to accomplish structured changed which must occur, it must engage the energies and attention of all in an atmosphere of mutual support.

Change entails both institutional and personal risk, and the college which fosters change must also foster a climate in which individuals are willing to expose themselves to such risk for the purpose of learning new skills and concepts.

In light of these facts and assertions, the following proposals will be brought to the Board in February with the conditional approval of the administration and the Personnel Committe of the Board of Trustees.

(1) Effective July 1, 1976, all regular non-tenured members of the Faculty of Kirkland College then on appointment shall be given the option of appointment for a period of three years (until June 30, 1979), such term to have the effect of a moratorium as regards review for reappointment or tenure.

(2) Such appointment shall be made only if the individual Faculty member willingly signs a binding document which waives his rights to the standard timetable of reappointment and tenure as currently set forth in the personnel policies of Kirkland College. For those who sign such a waiver, accrual of tenure eligibility will take effect again commencing July 1, 1979.

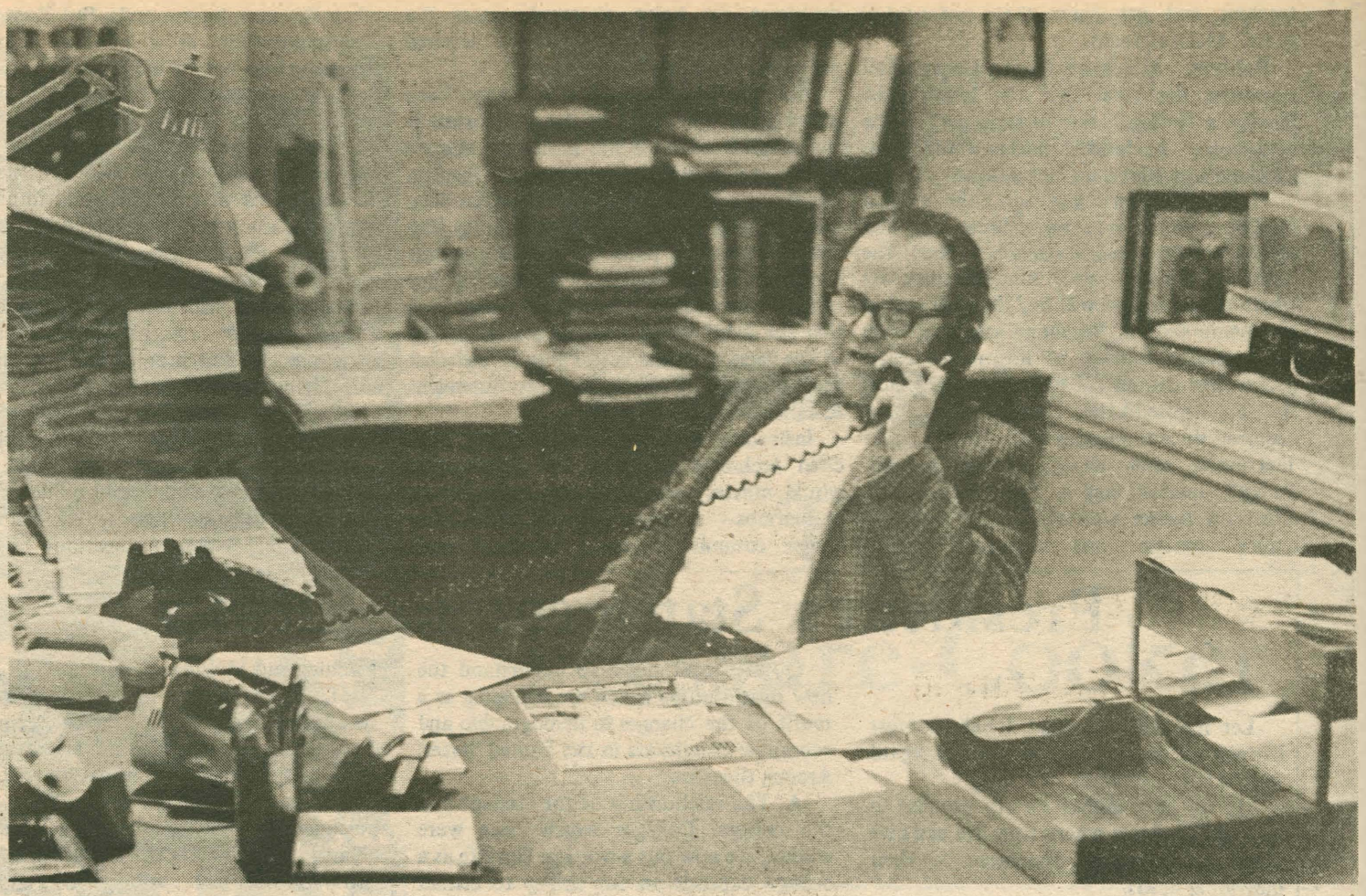
(3) Promotions would not be "frozen", but would be possible during the moratorium appointment at the recommendation of the Division.

(4) Salary policy would also be unaffected by the moratorium, and would continue to be set, as at present on an annual basis.

(5) Standard guidelines and policies would remain in effect as regards a)dismissal for cause, b) termination as a result of programmatic change, or c) termination as a result of financial exigency.

Whereas the Dean and I hope that all non-tenured members of the Faculty might avail themselves of the three-year moratorium appointment, we understand that some individuals might wish not to do so. In that event, the present personnel policies will continue in effect for such Faculty.

Samuel F. Babbitt



'That Reminds Me of a Story...'

By David Schutt

"According to my shaky calculations since the very beginning of Hamilton College up to and including the present freshman class, 12,828 (more or less) students (more or less) have attended this institution. The statistic that astonishes me, however, is that during this brief tenure 2,259 students and I have been exposed to each other. It is a statistic that amazes me, like the fact that the Armour Meat Packing firm, alone, accounts for one per cent of the United States gross product in one year." (Sidney Wertimer 1965 Class and Charter Day address).

Eleven years, two jobs, and another 2,000 (probably more) students later Sidney Wertimer, professor of Economics and newly appointed provost, has become something of an institution on the hill. Pencils stop moving and heads arise from notebooks when the fateful words, "that reminds me of a story..." are uttered. His reservoir of slightly incongruous anecdotes seems bottomless.

In the same Charter day address Wertimer remarked,"When I first came to Hamilton College thirteen years ago, as a small child," and he seems to believe it. For him Hamilton College has been a highly satisfying and fulfilling experience, and he relates most of his own experiences in roundabout fashion to the college; he is deeply devoted to learning, especially to learning and growing at Hamilton College.

In his office in Buttrick on the right hand side of President Carovano's quarters, the sort, dark haired Provost with the purposeful stride works amid piles of letters and memos concerning college finances. The walls are posted with charts relating the meanderings of the Dow Jones average and various Vanity Fair caricatures of British-looking statesmen, as well as the accumulated momentos of his days in the navy. The time of day is marked by an old clock apparently donated by the Bundy family, wealthy and loyal friends of Hamilton.

He arrives at his office each day at 8:30 a.m. after breakfast with his son ("who usually misses the 7:45 school bus.") and begins his task of "watching the procedures and accounting for" a $7.5 million budget, a $26 million endowment "which may be close to $30 million now" with the recent stock market gains, and a $20 million physical plant. Countless hours are spent on the telephone, answering letters, or attending meetings. He admits that the job is time consuming and that he easily falls behind since "too much time is spent swatting flies and putting out fires." He does find time for a late afternoon run in the Sage rink and emphasizes that "at my age it is not jogging but running."

Though he oversees the finances of the school, the Bank of New York handles the actual investment of funds. He explains that the bank was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784 and that the current president (a trustee now) is a graduate of Hamilton who "got an A from me."

In reference to the enjoyment he derives from his classes and his delight in a good anecdote he says that most good teachers have a "bit of the ham" in them. If so, Sid Wertimer has a bit more than most. He firmly believes that college should involve a process of give and take between the student and teacher which allows both to benefit and mature.

In the Alumni Review of 1965 he wrote, "learning is a two-way street" and characteristically illustrated the point with a story: "A few members of my first accounting class appeared at my apartment one night early in the first semester with empty worksheets and two six-packs. I had, inevitably done a poor job that day in class. An hour and a half later, the worksheets were full and the six-packs were empty, and we were all better off for the experience."

One of the reasons he offers for his ability to play the ham in class is his acting career, which began at the Nichols School in Buffalo where he grew up. There he began acting in Gilbert and Sullivan musical comedies and continued acting when he enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania.

Penn had a very big college company which toured major cities in the north and south in a specially rented train. As much as $125,00 was spent on productions. While in school he co-authored two musicals and acted in three productions.

Asked if he ever wished to continue his acting career, professionally he says that "Daddy Lurch persuaded me not to." Daddy Lurch, who later worked for Florenz Ziegfield, made the wigs for the all-male casts and did the makeup. Each night while Wertimer was being made up Daddy would look him in the eye and say, "Wertimer don't go into acting." Though he

DAVID SCHUTT was arts editor of The Spectator until the end of last semester. He has been on the staff since 1972.

gave up the desire to act professionally he has continued to play in campus musicals and has received favorable reviews.

His brother, however, did not take Daddy Lurch's advice and is currently in Hollywood. Wertimer adds, "You can see his name in the TV credits if you watch closely enough." Another Wertimer with show business in his blood is his son, Peter, who works promoting rock concerts at Philadelphia's Tower Theatre which recently featured Bruce Springsteen.

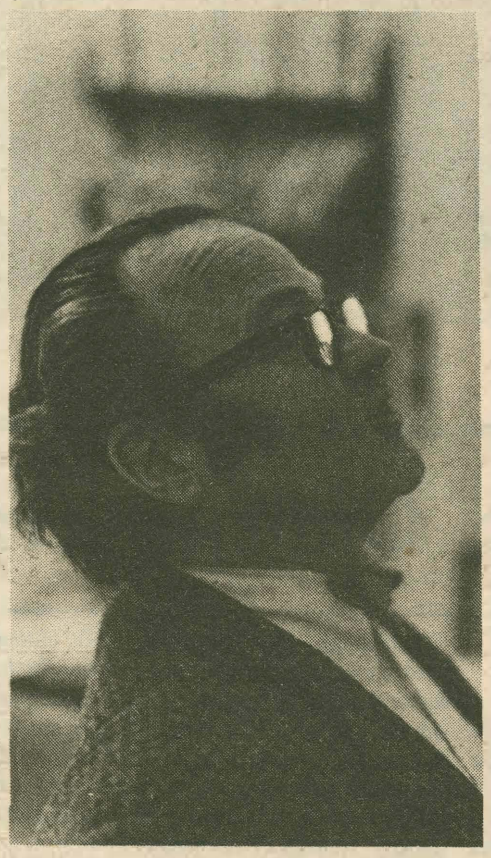
...Daddy Lurch, who later worked for Florenz Ziegfield, would look him in the eye and say 'Wertimer, don't go into acting'...

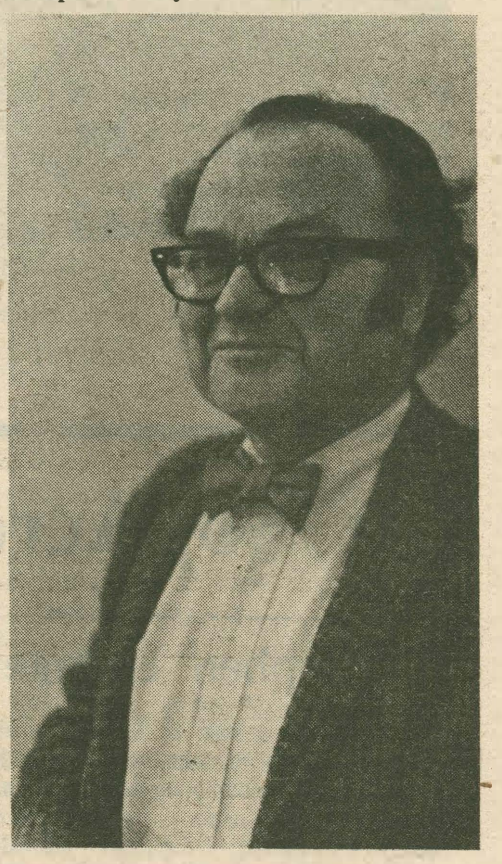
Acting was not his only interest as a child. Being the son of the manager of the Prudential Insurance Co. in Buffalo he wanted to follow in his father's footsteps. After his years at Nichols he enrolled at Penn so he could study at the Wharton School of Business which had the best instruction in the insurance business. He said he chose Penn because "he knew what he wanted to do" in life.

He found that he excelled in English and History, which he greatly enjoyed, while he received C's in business courses. The life and work of the academic appealed to him and after much consultation with his instructor he decided he wanted to teach.

An additional stimulant to his desire to study economics was World War II which ambushed his immediate plans. Pearl Harbor "changed my orientation dramatically," he says. He felt at that time that the war had been caused primarily by factors of economics though he found later that that explanation was not wholly true. He wanted to know why nations came into such bloody conflicts.

Among the more terrifying moments of his naval service came while he was on board a destroyer near Luzon. Thirty-six ships were patrolling together on a three day mission and thirteen were badly damaged by kamikazes the first day. Wertimer says that though his background in math was not extensive he knew that these figures did not look well for the remaining 23 ships. Fortunately Admiral Halsey saw to it that air strikes kept the deadly kamikazes grounded for the rest of the mission.





With the war behind him and an MA in economics from U of Buffalo, he headed for England to the London School of Economics where he extended his knowledge greatly. The English school system required that he work independently in his discipline without many classes. However his tutor, Lance Beale, and he met weekly on fridays in a pub where Beale questioned him closely on economics with no "social chit-chat." Eschewing a strictly economic topic he wrote his dissertation on the emigrations from Britain between 1815 and 1915.

Because Wertimer believes so strongly in close personal contact with students he decided he wanted to teach at a small men's liberal arts school in the northeast. He wrote tovirtually all the schools in the northeast and received very definite rejections from most of them. At last John Gambs, head of the economics department, sent him a cable asking when he could get in touch with Wertimer via transatlantic phone. Wertimer immediately answered. At the appointed time, however, no call came and he began a two day vigil at phoneside. When the call finally came the connection was bad and he remembers saying yes to several questions he could not hear.

With that he began his 24 year tenure on the hill and confirmed most of his feelings about the values of teaching to both teacher and student. He maintains that he did his best teaching at Penn just after the war since he was not far removed from his own undergraduate struggles. He had to work out many of the economic problems he was teaching for himself before he could explain them to the class. Because the war had disrupted everyone's education he was younger than many of his students.

When he came to Hamilton he found that the department had a reputation for being an "easy major". but he claims he soon "disabused" his students of that notion. From the outset, the economics classes have tended to be large (48 in his first accounting class) but recently they have miltiplied several times especially in the introductory course which is now the largest class on the hill. He attrubutes the popularity to the students' desire "to try to solve problems they think the world is having."

Generally he finds present classes "more able" than earlier ones since the selection process is more competitive. He says that more students "have real intellectual interests."

Though he enjoys his new post enormously he has less contact with students than earlier. Asked about his ability to recognize and name students before they even met him he said he used to know over 90 per cent of the student body. When he was associate dean he frequently had to pore over student files and with the aid of the funny book he could recognize everyone. Now with less exposure to students and larger class sizes he finds the task more difficult. He adds that the "funny book is no longer a help" since most students are sporting beards or new hair styles shortly after they arrive.

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At $6/Acre, George Had a Bargain

By Stephen Ehringer

Among the states of the Union where local history is regarded with pride, New York State is probably responsible for more dusty volumes about more dimly-remembered, long-dead individuals than any other. New York State can list a plethora of names that figure prominently in the histories of community, state, nation, and even world.

The area of the Mohawk Valley surrounding the Hill is especially rich in this mystique of local history. It lives; it breathes; it suffuses the very ground one walks on. People in this community spend their entire leves researching little-known and less-cared-about individuals who, in their lifetimes, were midwives, babysitters, and even parents of the struggling infant that was, and is, America.

* * *

On May 30, 1770, a land patent was granted to John Tabor Kempe, the attorney-general of New York State, his wife (the former Grace Coxe), and William, Daniel, and Rebecca Coxe. The patent was comprised of some 47,000 acres, and included what are today parts of the towns of Westmoreland, Whitestwon, Kirkland, New Hartford, and Rome.

After the American Revolution, John Tabor Kempe remained loyal to the English crown. As a result, his property was confiscated; in 1783, he sailed to England, where he died. The Coxe Patent was divided into seven "grand divisions."

STEPHEN EHRINGER *is a staff reporter for The Spectator.*

Although this area was still basically wilderness, it was already known. In fact, many people were speculating in real estate, specifically with New York State in mind.

In a letter dated July 16, 1783, General George Washington informed the Continental Congress of his plans to embark upon a "voyage of discovery":

"Finding myself in most disagreeable Circumstances here [Newburgh, New York], I am resolved to wear away a little time in performing a tour to the northward, as far as Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and perhaps as far up the Mohawk River as Fort Schuyler."

Washington also mentioned this trip—which started on July 18, 1783, and lasted 19 days—in a letter to General Philip Schuyler:

"I have concerted with Governor Clinton to make a tour to reconnoiter those places, where the most remarkable posts were established, and the ground became famous by being the theater of action in 1777. We porpose to pass across the Mohawk River in order to have a view of that tract of Country which is so much celebrated for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its situation."

It would seem, however, that the Father of Our Country had in mind a much more pedestrian goal—financial gain. In a letter, written from Washington's home at Mount Vernon, dated Nov. 25, 1784, he discusses the trip with New York State Governor George Clinton:

"I am sorry we have been disappointed in our expectation of buying the mineral spring at Saratoga, and the purchase of that part of the Oeriskeney (sic) tract on which Fort Schuyler stands; but I am glad you have succeeded upon such advantageous terms in the purchase of 6,000 acres adjoining, for you have certainly obtained it amazingly cheap."

Apparently, others were able to obtain land "amazingly cheap" as well, for land in Oneida County was owned by many famous people as well as Washington and Clinton, including Baron von Steuben and Colonel

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Willett, later to become mayor of New York City.

Along with other lands in and around Oneida County and the Mohawk River, Washington purchased Lot 14 in the fifth "grand division" of the Coxe Patent. About 316 acres, this land is about a mile north of the Hamilton College campus, and is known as the "Washington Tract." Much of this land was on the farm of Nathaniel Griffin, for whose family Griffin Road is named. The deed for this land is dated July 22, 1790, and bears the signatures of Washington and Governor Clinton.

..Many were speculating in real estate, specifically with New York in mind...

Washington was well-known during the American Revolution for his conservative style of warfare. This conservativism apparently shone through into other aspects of Washington's life. Washington's diaries for the period between July 15, 1790, and March 20, 1791, do not exist. All through July of 1790, Washington had written trivialities in his diaries: "Exercised on horseback between 5 and 7 this morning."; "Many persons (of both sexes) to see Mrs. Washington today." He also wrote extensively on current political affairs. However, his entry for July 11, 1790—eleven days before his signing of the deed for the "Washington Tract"—consists of a single sentence: "At home all day—dispatching some business relative to my own private concerns."

The price agreed upon in the deed is $6 per acre. Ironically, even the shrewd General Washington could not see the potential value of his pruchase: according to the Annals of Oneida County, "within five years past, 1,000 acres of the Mount Vernon estate have been sold to a company of Friends at $25 per acre. Washington could hardly have anticipated that these cheap wild lands in the vicinity of the Oneidas would, within half a century, readily sell for twice, and in some instances three times, the price per acre of his beloved Mount Vernon."

Research on the Run

I have a great-aunt who, for a large portion of her life, has conducted historical research concerning Chemung County in general and members of our family who lived there in particular. Present members of the family have always kidded her about it. "Careful, Aunt Magnolia, or you're liable to find a horse thief hanging on the family tree." Somehow, I have always felt this humor to be unjustified, and I recently received a chance to prove it.

It was a bright, cold Saturday morning, and I was plodding around Clinton center, shopping for such exotic items as postage stamps. I had just passed Ford's Market, and was stepping out into the street when I spied my editor standing behind his failing automobile. I obeyed my first instincts, and was on hands and knees behind the nearest car in an instant—but it was too late.

The familiar voice called out, "Hey Steve—Have *I* got an article for *you!*" And thus began one of the strangest odysseys in which this reporter has ever taken part. Assignment:Washington Tract. Limit: ten days.

My Aunt Magnolia has always had the inherent advantage of having grown up in the area of her research. I had no such advantage however; as a "Joisey boy", I would have to start with something other than personal experience.

The obvious first step was the Burke Library. Upon hearing of my assignment, Reference Librarian Frank Lorenz was most helpful. He produced several rare books of local history, as well as an appointment for my eidtor to see Dr. Muilenberg. A phone call to Professor of History David Ellis produced further suggestions for books, as well as the names of several Clinton historians who might be able to help.

Aunt Magnolia has always been able to carry out her research at her leisure. She has never had to risk her health – or life, for that matter – merely to find some obscure piece of historical data for her studies.

This is more than I can claim. Clintonian resources had been for the most part, exhausted, and I was determined to visit the Oneida Historical Society in Utica, in the hopes that they might possess copies of the land purchase deed or some similar document. So, on a sub-zero afternoon, I was driven into the city by the Hill's answer to Mario Andretti, and unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk in front of one of the few old mansions left in Utica – which, thankfully, proved to be the Historical Society.

The O.H.S. is a truly fascinating place. It was a private residence in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and has been carefully preserved, several rooms still with their original furnishings. The basement contains archives, which can be extremely helpful to the historian who knows what he's looking for.

Unfortunately, I knew nothing of the sort.

I did manage to find some historical references and documents, though. Most of these were uncovered through the timely assistance of the O.H.S.; the rest were through accidents on my part. In any event, five minutes after closing time, I was on the streets of Utica with some Xerox copies under my arm and a few rapidly-gelling ideas in my head.

Wandering through Utica, searching for the point of rendezvous with my ride, I noticed something peculiar about the citizens of Utica. Not only did they seem to know little of their hometown; those with whom I spoke displayed an amazing lack of knowledge of the English language, answering my inquiries mainly with grunts and nods of the head in various directions. Eventually, however, I reached the Utica Courthouse, and in a few minutes there came squealing around the corner the white, four-door Saturn V that meant the Hill and home.

The article was shaping up rapidly, but there were still a few necessary puzzle pieces that had yet to be found. In a last, desperate move, I consulted the Kirkland Town Library. A few more old books filled in most of what remained of the picture. The final piece fell into place at five minutes before closing time, when a member of the Clinton Historical Society found a map of the Coxe Patent in a dimly=lit meeting room above the Library.

The article presented here is, of course, only a "preliminary report." I'm in the process of writing to various people and institutions, in hopes of finding more historical evidence. There must be more somewhere. And although I realize that my sanity will be publicly questioned I'm going to keep looking.

S.E.

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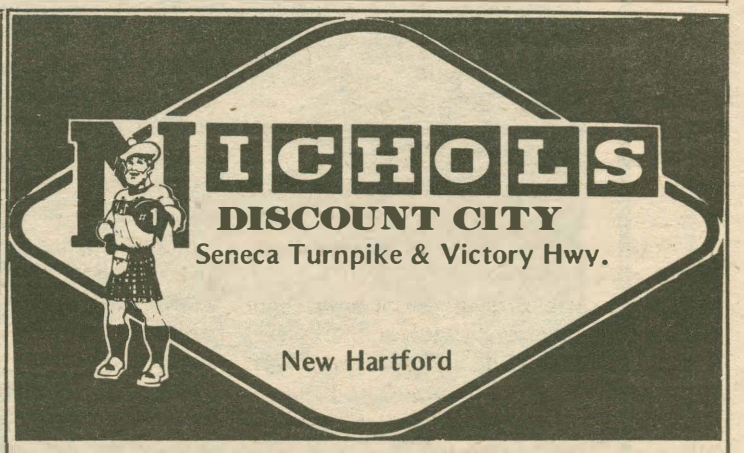

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MANGIA!

Utica's 'Little Italy'

Photos by David Ashby

The first generation of Italians to arrive in Utica came between the years 1880 and 1930, part of the more or less sustained wave of European immigrants to the United States, especially to the industrial cities of the North East. Settling in tightly knit communities in the city, they provided a major labor force of unskilled hands for Utica's then thriving textile mills.

Though few of today's young speak any Italian, they maintain their connections through small sports clubs, through church groups, and through their parents who in many cases were the sons and daughters of immigrants. They are the ones who must sustain the rich cultural traditions and feelings, since there has been no fresh influx of native Italians into the City.

The population of Utica is now only about 30 per cent Italian. Though there has been no great migration into or out of the general area, there has been a breaking up and dispersal of once Italian dominated communities on Utica's East Side. [A culturally identifiable 'Italian District' now hardly extends beyond a dense group of restaurants and shops on Bleecker street. It is this area The Spectator's photography team visited this week.]

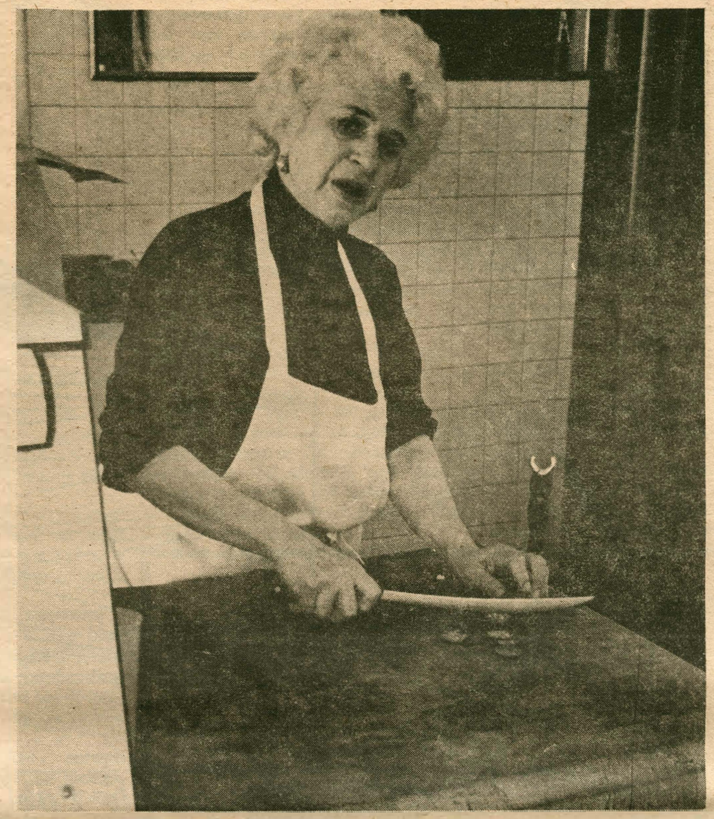
But, noted Professor of Economics, Virgil Crissafuli at Utica College, although in either a political power sense, or economically the Italian community does not present a unified force, the general ethnic pride among second and third generation immigrants is strong.

Along with Chinatown, Greewich Village, and SoHo, lower Manhattan's narrow streets are quartered into yet another neighborhood— Little Italy, an area known for its food and drink, whose summer festivals represents the most formidable of stomach-stuffing challenges to the ethnically-inclined palate. And on Bleecker St. east of Genesee there lies a Little Italy of Utican proportions but still of great flavor.

The buildings in Utica are clapboard, unlike New York's tenement-like brownstones, but past the pitifully small row of "adult book" shops, Bleecker St. becomes lines with such establishments as Grimaldi's restaurant, Farina and Co., butchers, Florentine Pastry Shop, Toni's Sweets, O'Scagnizzo Pizza (are they Irish?), Caruso's Pastry's, Nash's (keep listing)...

A walking tour through several of these shops this week rapidly became an eating tour. The Spectator's team of photographers and tag-alongs began at Farina and Co. where the gray-haired saleswoman in butcher's apron offered more home-made sausage than we could eat.

Farina and Co. is a family business started 70 years ago and supplies sausage to supermarkets within a 150-mile radius of Utica and encompasses Watertown, Syracuse, Rome and other upstate cities. The owners are brothers Tony and Nick Farina. The shop is a small, sparse place without the typical meats hanging, but in the back are the elaborate grinders that turn veal into pepperoni.



Next stop, Caruso's Pastry Shop, a small cafe and bakery with pastel murals on the wall. Carmen Caruso offered us chocolates as he posed for photographs behind his glass case of rum cake, cookies, ganole. Caruso sells baked goods and serves them with expresso as well in small white tables with wrought-iron chairs to match, a summery environment even in sub-zero temperatures.

The Florentine bake shop down the street a bit operates a similar establishment.

Past numerous old stores with faded lettering on the signs, we arrived at Nash's Restaurant, where Rocco Benedetto cooks up a storm that earned a five-star review by Anne Surchin in The Spectator.

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–The Editors

When to Go...

Caruso's Cafe and Pastry Shop, open 7a.m. - 8:30 p.m., Sun. until 4 p.m.; closed Tuesdays

Farina and Co., open Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Saturday to 4:30

Florentine Pastry Shop and Cafe, Open all week 8 a.m. -9:30, closed Tuesdays

Grimaldi's Restaurant, Open all week, Lunch 11-2p.m., Dinner until 12 midnight

Nash's Restaurant, Lunch, Monday-Friday, 12-2p.m., Dinner every day, 5-12 p.m. Sunday, 12-2 midnight

O'Scagnizzo Pizza, Open all week 9 a.m. - 1 a.m.

Toni Sweets, 6 days a week 5 a.m.-12 midnight.

MANGIA

Utica's 'Little I

Photos by David Ash

The first generation of Italians to arrive in Utica came between the years 1880 and 1930, part of the more or less sustained wave of European immigrants to the United States, especially to the industrial cities of the North East. Settling in tightly knit communities in the city, they provided a major labor force of unskilled hands for Utica's then thriving textile mills.

Though few of today's young speak any Italian, they maintain their connections through small sports clubs, through church groups, and through their parents who in many cases were the sons and daughters of immigrants. They are the ones who must sustain the rich cultural traditions and feelings, since there has been no fresh influx of native Italians into the City.

The population of Utica is now only about 30 per cent Italian. Though there has been no great migration into or out of the general area, there has been a breaking up and dispersal of once Italian dominated communities on Utica's East Side. [A culturally identifiable 'Italian District' now hardly extends beyond a dense group of restaurants and shops on Bleecker street. It is this area The Spectator's photography team visited this week.]

But, noted Professor of Economics, Virgil Crissafuli at Utica College, although in either a political power sense, or economically the Italian community does not present a unified force, the general ethnic pride among second and third generation immigrants is strong.

Along with Chin and SoHo, lower M are quartered neighborhood— Lit for its food and festivals represents stomach-stuffing ethnically-inclined St. east of Genesee Utican proportions

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Photos by David Ashby

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Along with Chinatown, Greewich Village, and SoHo, lower Manhattan's narrow streets are quartered into yet another neighborhood– Little Italy, an area known for its food and drink, whose summer festivals represents the most formidable of stomach-stuffing challenges to the ethnically-inclined palate. And on Bleecker St. east of Genesee there lies a Little Italy of Utican proportions but still of great flavor.

The buildings in Utica are clapboard, unlike New York's tenement-like brownstones, but past the pitifully small row of "adult book" shops, Bleecker St. becomes lines with such establishments as Grimaldi's restaurant, Farina and Co., butchers, Florentine Pastry Shop, Toni's Sweets, O'Scagnizzo Pizza (are they Irish?), Caruso's Pastry's, Nash's (keep listing)...

A walking tour through several of these shops this week rapidly became an eating tour. The Spectator's team of photographers and tag-alongs began at Farina and Co. where the gray-haired saleswoman in butcher's apron offered more home-made sausage than we could eat.

Farina and Co. is a family business started 70 years ago and supplies sausage to supermarkets within a 150-mile radius of Utica and encompasses Watertown, Syracuse, Rome and other upstate cities. The owners are brothers Tony and Nick Farina. The shop is a small, sparse place without the typical meats hanging, but in the back are the elaborate grinders that turn veal into pepperoni.

Next stop, Caruso's Pastry Shop, a small cafe and bakery with pastel murals on the wall. Carmen Caruso offered us chocolates as he posed for photographs behind his glass case of rum cake, cookies, ganole. Caruso sells baked goods and serves them with expresso as well in small white tables with wrought-iron chairs to match, a summery environment even in sub-zero temperatures.

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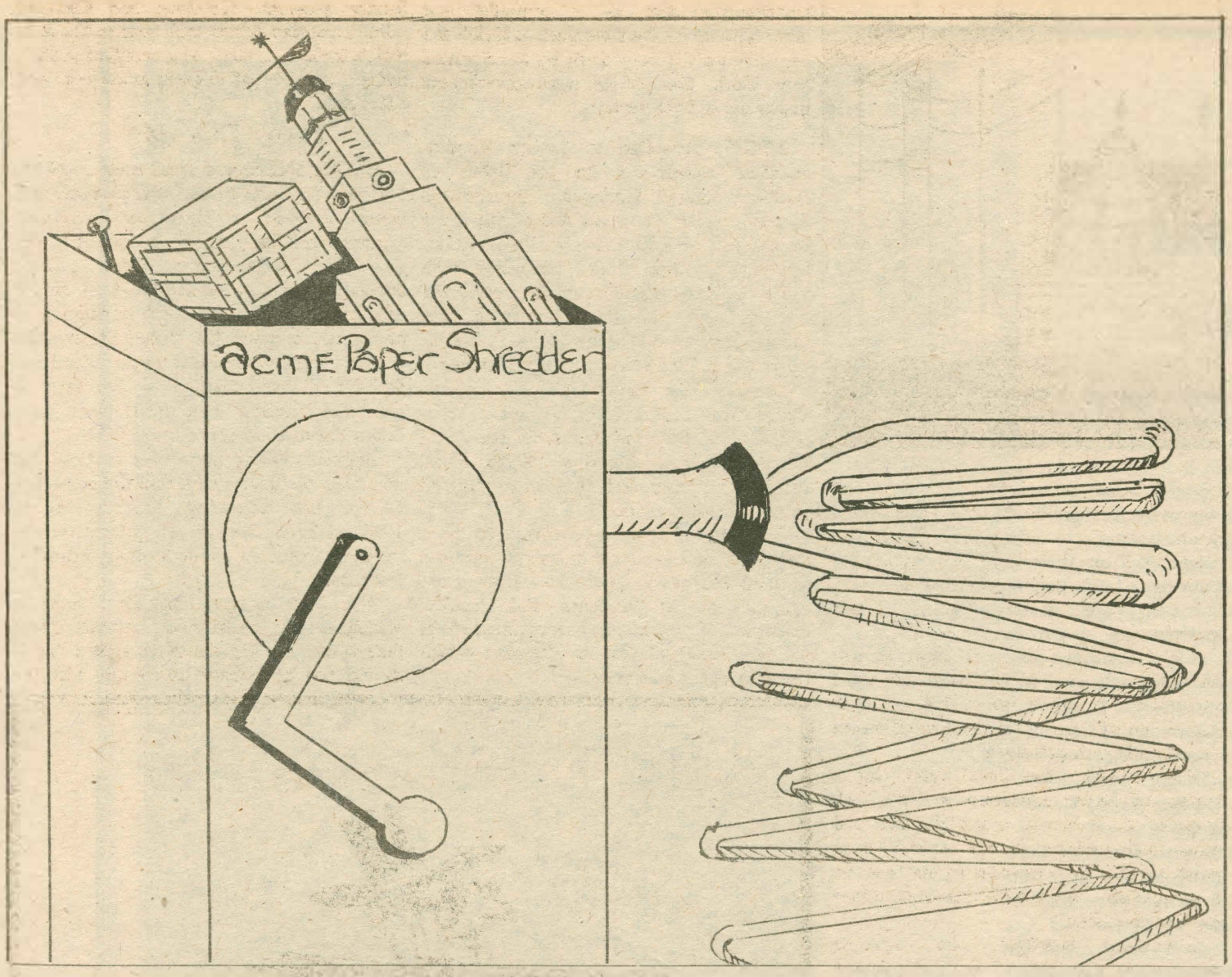


Hamilton and Kirkland Succumb to Public Policy

'Private,' Without Privacy

By Douglas Glucroft

Privately-endowed colleges like Hamilton and Kirkland could once keep their internal affairs comfortable and quietly to themselves. But the age of live and let live is over for private colleges, and has been followed by ever-increasing demands in both Albany and Washington for public accountability from non-public colleges and universities.

Hamilton and Kirklnad now prepare a variety of statistical reports for the State Department of Education and the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW) in Washington. Requests for information vary from data concerning student enrollment, to the ethnic breakdown of a college's graduating classes, to—"anything imaginable" as Howard Maxwell, vice president of the Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities (CICU) put it. (The CICU is a lobbying organization representing non-public higher education in New York State.)

Such demands for factual information, begun about ten years ago, are now coupled with far more controversial statutory regulations prescribing hiring practice for faculty and staff, treatment of students and employees to insure that no sex discrimination exists, and other aspects of a college's management.

Such regulations have been promulgated by the United States Office of Education (part of HEW) in compliance with legislation passed by Congress, and the education lobby is now scrutinizing these and other proposed regulations. Educators now argue for the fairness of requiring compliance from college and universities—requirements that will guarantee their educational integrity and prevent bureacratic incursions into the ill-defined but well-defended territory of academic freedom.

One wonders, though, if perhaps college presidents who fear government involvement on their campuses are not seeking the best of two possible worlds in which they would receive, but not give. The federal government is after all a major subsidizer of private higher education, through contracts, tuition aid, and loans; New York State provides the same in addition to straight cash know as Bundy funds.

Whatever the inconvenience public policies cause Hamilton College, President Carovano is not about to give up its aid. Nor will President Babbitt at Kirkland.

Carovano reported that the college receives a total of $565,000 in Bundy aid ($180,000), tuition assistance ($325,000 from New York, $60,000 from Washington) to its students, in addition to federally backed faculty fellowships.

Kirkland Controller Donald Conover said the college's students receive over $95,000 in federal tuition grants and $45,000 in federal loans. The college also receiver $166,000 in Bundy aid, and Financial Aid Director Ken Kogut saidstudents receive over $125,000 in state tuition aid and Regents Scholarships. Kirkland's government support nears $400,000.

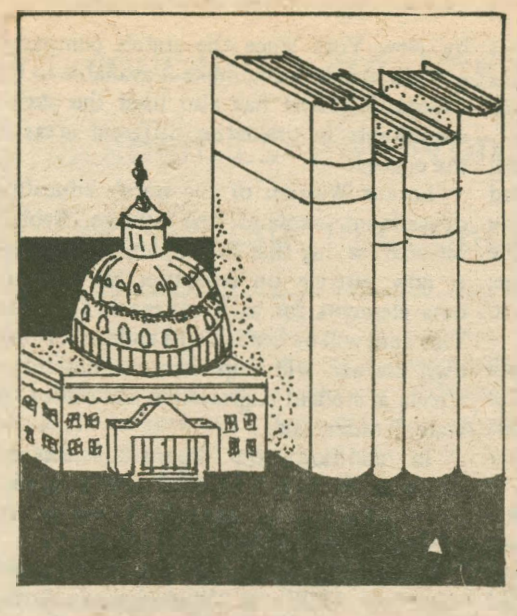
This aid represents sizable sums for both Hamilton, whose budget is about $7 million and for Kirkland, which has budgeted spending at over $4 million.

Despite the contribution funding makes to the operating budgets of Hamilton and Kirkland, President Carovano, like many educators, is concerned about the growing bureaucracy whose purpose it is to monitor and regulate educational institutions.

"Aid is the enforcement mechanism for legislation that has nothing to do with the aid...access (to the operation and finances of colleges) is justified by aid," said Carovano.

National lobbying organization representing colleges and universities share President Carovano's concern that increased

DOUGLAS GLUCROFT *is editor of The Spectator until March.*



aid—which educators naturally favor—will inevitably bring tighter controls and a surfeit of demands for institutional data. The American Council on Education (ACE) for example has recently completed extensive testimony with the Department of Labor concerning hiring practices.

CICU President Henry D. Paley accepts the quid pro quo of increased aid—strict accountability, and he favors that so long as it does not infringe on the freedom of choice for an academic institution.

Paley's lobby has been supporting a system of higher education in New York State in which Hamilton and Kirkland and other independents would receive large public contribution in order to put them on a competitive level with the inexpensive public universities.

President Babbitt, too, accepts accountability as part of the aid package, and without a trace of displeasure, predicts that Hamilton and Kirkland in five or six years will have to hire a joint full-time administrator to handle government relations for the colleges.

Babbitt's acceptance of what other educators consider their nemesis rests on his recognition that "We [Kirkland] could not have survived, we could not have started without the state and federal governments," Kirkland's dormitories were financed by bonds of the State Dormitory Authority; the federal government subsidizes the interest Kirkland pays on other buildings.

"Given the fact that we got so much from those sources, I'm surprised we are not hassled more than we are," Babbitt said.

CICU Vice President Maxwell predicted a distressing outcome: "There is going to be a revolt against all this data collection and the issue will be freedom of academic institutions. Will Columbia sell its soul to get more federal aid? In too much control, you kill what you are trying to help."

Responding to Acronyms

If higher education's revolt against public bureaucracy comes, what will have caused it? Right now, for small colleges like Hamilton and Kirkland, gevernment intrusions means added paperwork for administrators but it has not posed a threat to either college's integrity. Nonetheless, an examination of gevernment requests show them to be growing in complexity and volume with no limit yet in sight.

For the state government, Hamilton and Kirkland prepare the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) and the Higher Education Data Survey (HEDS). HEGIS is actually collected by the United States Office of Education; the Albany bureaucracy acts as a compiler and clearinghouse for the information. HEDS is a supplementary survey done by the State of New York, though the state government makes use of both surveys.

HEGIS, according to Lorenz Worden, associate coordinator for the Office of Postsecondary Research, Information Systems and Institutional Aid of the State Department of Education, is a "monolithic, three-quarter inch thick" document with numerous questions concerning enrollment data, finances, migration of student from other states, and other such statistical information. HEDS asks similar questions.

Besides these reports, the responses to which are collected in segments from colleges at different times of the year, institutions must submit a "Master Plan" every four years and present a progress report after two years.

The Master Plan is designed to be a statement of goals and ordinarily includes planned changes in the academic program, recruitment of students and faculty, construction projects, and recommendations to the State's Board of Regents which oversees higher education.

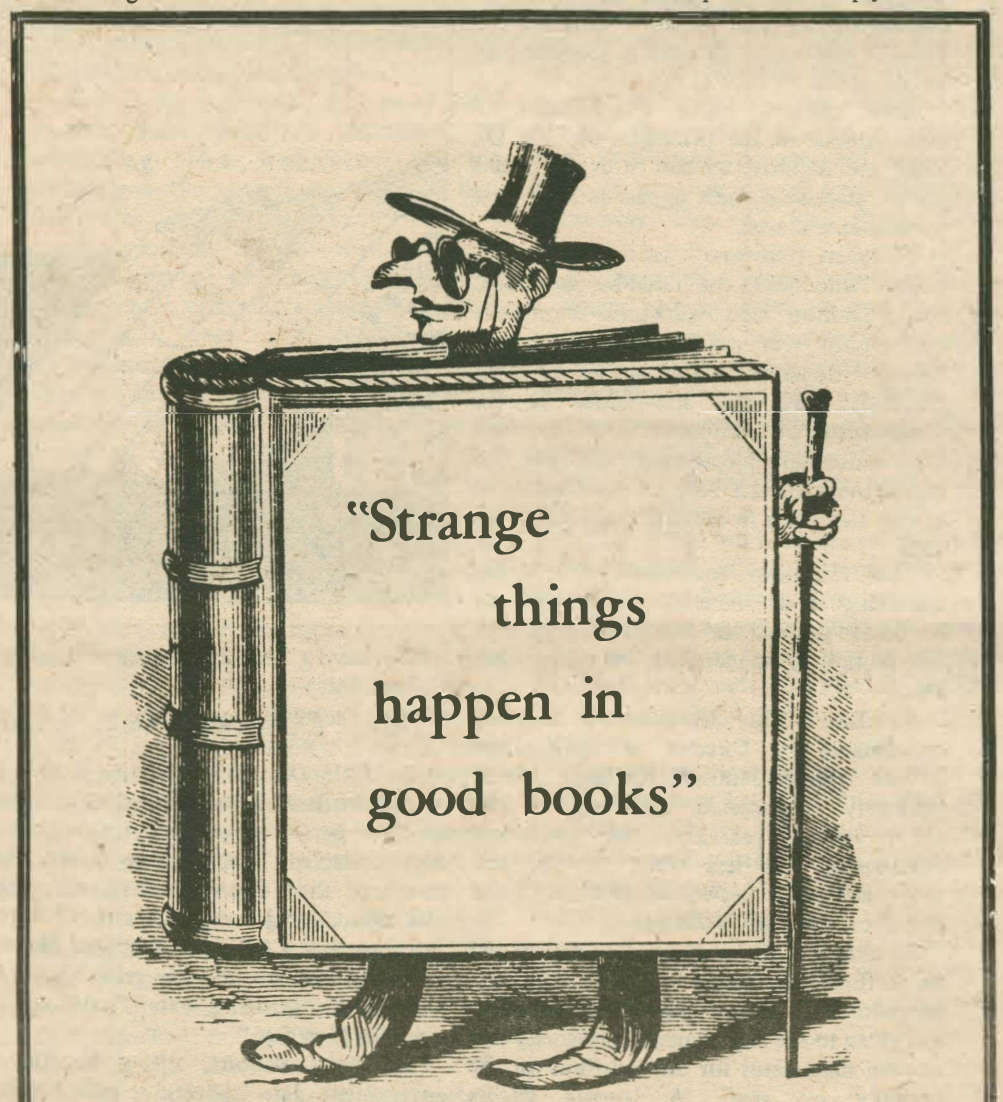
As recipients of direct aid through the Bundy program, Hamilton and Kirkland submit another report each year to the state which includes a copy of a certified audit, a budget, number of degrees conferred, and other data.

Enter Title IX

HEGIS, HEDS, and these other methods for collecting data do not—and probably will never—represent a threat to academic freedom, and they are not the center of the growing controversy over public bureaucracy's role in independent higher education. Right now, every institution of higher education in the United States must conduct a self-study under a new federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, and already, two institutions have taken the government to court.

Brigham Young University in Utah has informed the government that the law—Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972—violates the moral principles and religious freedoms of the Mormon-affiliated institution.

The other college, Hillsdale College in Michigan, has consistently refused direct federal aid and has therefore argued that it should not be required to comply with the



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federal guidelines regarding sex discrimination.

Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Ind., a small liberal arts college for men similar to Hamilton, is not legally contesting federal regulation according to Dean of the College Victor Powell, but the staunchly independent college still refuses direct federal aid.

Powell said the college has consulted lawyers regarding federal regulation, but decided against persuing anything in court. Powell said that faculty continue to receive federal fellowships and student receive federal tuition grants.

"We have to protect our students," Powell said, adding that Wabash is complying fully with Title IX and with IRS regulations. Colleges that do not comply with the IRS, said Powell, can lose their tax-exempt status.

Powell views the increased federal regulation of colleges like Wabash with dismay, and he is watching with interest Hillsdale's attempt to make a case that aid to students ought not to commit the institution to federal control.

At Hamilton, whose student receive $60,000 in federal tuition aid, a special committee has been set up to conduct the Title IX self-study. Its work is scheduled to be completed by July 1.

Both colleges issued a statement of commitment to the principles of Title IX. They are required by law to do so, and a similar statement must appear in all college publications as well.

President Carovano's assistant, Carol D. Locke, who heads the Title IX panel, said the Hamilton and Kirkland coordinate relationship was not considered by the federal official who drafted the Title IX guidelines, and this has added to the complexities of compliance. The New York State Education Department, however, has appointed a special Title IX coordinator to answer questions from institutions across the state.

The Hamilton committee is studying recruiting and benefits, treatments of Kirkland student in Hamilton programs, distribution of financial aid, and many other areas.

Kirkland's Title IX self-study is being coordinated by Director of Institutional Affairs William Jamison. Kirkland, having recently completed a study of its employment practices and grievances procedures, has less work to do, and according to Locke, will share some of the Hamilton self-study's findings.

In addition, Kirkland in 1973 articulated an Affirmative Action program which set procedures to insure that serious attention was given to the recruitment of minority and women candidates for any position on the faculty or staff. A Human Rights Commission has been established at Kirkland to evaluate the college's efforts at equal rights and handles individual cases.

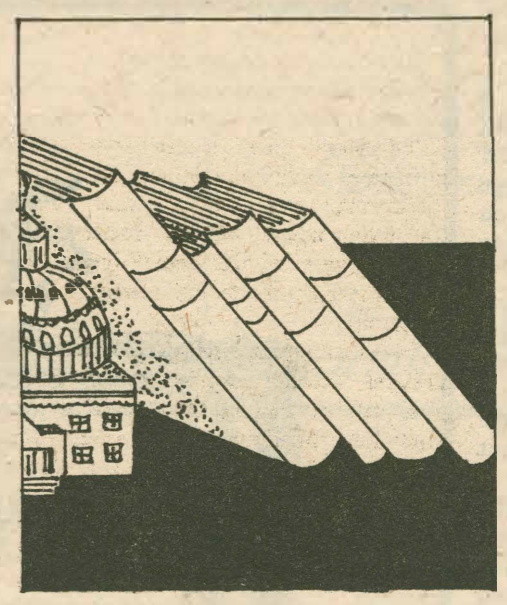
Neither Kirkland nor Hamilton is required by law to formulate an Affirmative Action policy since neither institution is a federal contractor, however Kirkland chose to make a commitment ot the principles set forth in that federal law. Hamilton also set up a committee to deal with Affirmative Action but former President John W. Chandler's resignation in 1973 disrupted the committee's work and a satisfactory final draft was never completed.

The federal government, promulgator of both Affirmative Action and Title IX, looms as the regulator as well as the monitor of higher education. New York State remains primarily the bearer of financial aid and the collector of statistics.

President Carovano tried to distinguish between the "reasonable" and "unreasonable" government demands made of Hamilton. A reasonable request: the number of students enrolled at the college; an unreasonable one: requests pertaining to discrimination in recruitment and hiring.

Carovano insists he is in complete agreement with the principles of Affirmative Action and Title IX but finds the methods and demands for compliance to be overly bureaucratic, tedious, and unwarranted.

Slightly miffed that Hamilton was audited by the Internal Revenue Service last fall—a first in the college's history and a new practice for IRS, which never audited non-profit institutions until very recently—Carovano, nonetheless, sees good as well in government interest in college affairs. He admits that Hamilton "was not as agressive as we should have been in recruiting minorities and women in the past." He adds that the college is just as likely to have been guilty of the practices



which led to Title IX's enactment as large universities.

Data Collected, Data Used

As Title IX and Affirmative Action has alerted institution to inequalities in certain of their personnel policies, the volume of data collected from colleges make them aware of their financial shape, enrollment and educational trends—a sort of forced introspection. CICU Vice President Maxwell said that though colleges gripe about the tedium of organizing data, "most see the need for planning."

President Babbitt, citing benefits of government data collection, said Kirkland makes use of the voluminous data collected by New York since the state's computers compile the data and make it available to the college. Kirkland has also used the state's consultants in evaluating different areas of the college.

Lorenz Worden of the state's education department explains the system Babbitt referred, saying that the Albany government is now putting on computer 80 different data elements for each college in the state. This data will be available to college for their own use and will help them predict future trends in student migration in and out of the state, Worden said.

In addition, the Board of Regents compiles the Master Plans of each institution and publishes a state-wide report on prediction for postsecondary education.

The state government also sends much data to HEW in Washington. Arthur Podolsky, of HEW's National Center for Educational Statistics, said the federal government provides information of education to Congress and agencies like the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation which uses the data to predict manpower that will be generated in the medical and scientific fields.

Information Costs

College presidents and education lobbyists wave their budgets while standing on their academic principles in objecting to government requests for data. One large university in the state was reported to have spent $750,000 just in complying with federal and state regulation.

President Babbitt said that not accurate estimate could be made of compliance costs at Kirkland, but said that because of Affirmative Action and Title IX the college has had to advertise open positions more widely; thus advertising cost have risen "from zilch" to nearly $1600.

Babbitt also said that Director of Institutional Affairs William Jamison spent two weeks doing nothing but the college's Master Plan. Jamison said that it would be difficult to generally estimate accurately the time he spends on governmental affairs, but noted that "there is a definite amount."

Hamilton Presidental Assistant Locke reports that some weeks 50 per cent or more of her time is consumed with Title IX and other governmental reports and surveys. When the IRS audited Hamilton, everyone from Carovano down spent time with the tax officials.

The ACE, according to its director of government relations, Charles Saunders, is now examining a new government request for information or regulation to see if it should lobby for a reimbursal clause so that institutions will not have to bear the financial burden of compliance.

Saunders said ACE is generally concerned about government involvement in college affairs.

In 1975, Hamilton and Kirkland are spending twice as much time complying with government statues than they were in 1970, Maxwell, of the CICU, estimated. What will the multiple be in 1980? Will colleges and universities revolt en masse, or will their pleas and warnings be heeded by government officials before a major disruption in government-education relations?

New Aid, New Rules

President Babbitt said that if more intervention is accompanied by more aid, then he would not object, so long as the college's freedom of choice is preserved.

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...educators are beginning to fight government control, and as academics are wont to do, claim a status and a purpose bubblegum manufacturers and construction companies cannot...

A member of the State Commission on Civil Rights, Babbitts said he is sympathetic to data-collecting. He recalled great difficulty in the Commission's attempts to do a report on minority and women employed at the State University of New York because it was faced with a dearth of reliable statistics.

President Carovano, an economist whose specialty is public finance, said he used to laugh at business men who complained of government intervention but now is more sympathetic to their point of view. And as a growing amount of his administration's time spent dealing with the government interest in a small college for men whose history is nearly as long as that of the government trying to keep an eye on it.

In Albany and Washington, meanwhile, officials spend substantial time trying to decide *how* to implement regulations as well as time designing new ones. The

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implementation guidelines for Title IX came over three years after Congress enacted the bill. State and federal officials continually try to iron out differences in their surveying techniques. The future of government officials as well will be marked by further disagreement.

One state official who wished not to be quoted by name said he sees a lot of facts going to Washington, but does not see anything being done with them. "The nation is generally numbers-crazy," he said.

This same official said the U. S. Office of Education and the New York State offices have fought for years over the amount of data that should be collected. "I want them to cut back on requests," he said. He further complained that Washington rarely satisfactorily explains why it is collecting data when such explanation is requested, and charged much of the data used is unreliable.

"We have pretty good relations with the bureaucrats," said Maxwell, but warned that "on the federal level, there may be a policy (against too much intrusion) in the future."

Maxwell contends that the federal government is "picking on" the schools to enforce social progress. While he calls Affirmative Action and Title IX "laudable", he says colleges and universities are being forced to make social progress for the nation, but that other institutions are not. He cited as an example the bussing controversy in elementary schools in which school boards are labelled segregationist but real estate boards are not.

Carovano called Maxwell's thesis interesting, but is not sure if he agrees with it. Higher education does appear to be vulnerable to the imposing bureaucratic arm of the law, particularly when institutions receive substantial aid. At the risk of sounding like they want to have their cake and eat it too, educators are beginning to fight government control, and as academics are wont to do, claim a status and a purpose that bubblegum manufacturers and construction companies cannot.

Among the academics, a corps of social scientists have spent time researching and watching the behavior of big government—the way it can observe, then regulate, and then fuse with a once-independent sect of society. If any group is wary of and knowledgeable about governmental effects on institutions, it is educators.

Bureaucracies are self-perpetuating. Goals directed toward improving the common good can deteriorate into goals of merely expanding the domain over which officials can exert control. Perhaps it is this that educators fear.

Proposals for further control are in the offing. The Chronicle of Higher Education reported in its Dec. 15, 1975 issue that the HEW has been formulating legislation which would "give the federal government 'access to the financial, attendance, admission and other records' which it needs to perfrom an audit of any funds received from a student who gets federal aid or 'to determine compliance by the institution or school with any statute regulation or other standard or requirement relating to participation in the program.'"

The Chronicle's report continued, again quoting from a document released by HEW, and said that college would, under proposal now being considered, have to comply with rules pertaining to the "'public disclosure of statistics' on the performance of the institution and its graduates, 'standards of ethics for advertising, recruiting, and enrolling students,' and 'establishment of a fair and equitable tuition refund policy.'"

Federal officials, The Chronicle said, defend a proliferation of regulated education on the basis of the government's role as the protector of the consumer—in this case, the prospective college student.

Carovano and Maxwell see little merit in this argument, and the Hamilton president said that a continuing program of tuition aid provides consumer protection by giving the student freedom of choice, since the aid is not dependent upon which institution he chooses to attend but instead upon government-set family income requirements.

"My own preference as an economist, on philosophical grounds as well as a college president, would be for aid to go to the students," Carovano said.

The CICU is continuing to encourage increases in tuition aid to students, since independent colleges, it is acknowledged by all concerned, will not be able to compete with the much less expensive public universities. Most of what the state requests, seemingly comes under Carovano's "reasonable" category, and neither he nor his colleagues in other presidencies would be acting in their interests to rock clumsily New York's bureaucratic boat over whose side ever-larger parcels of aid are spilling.

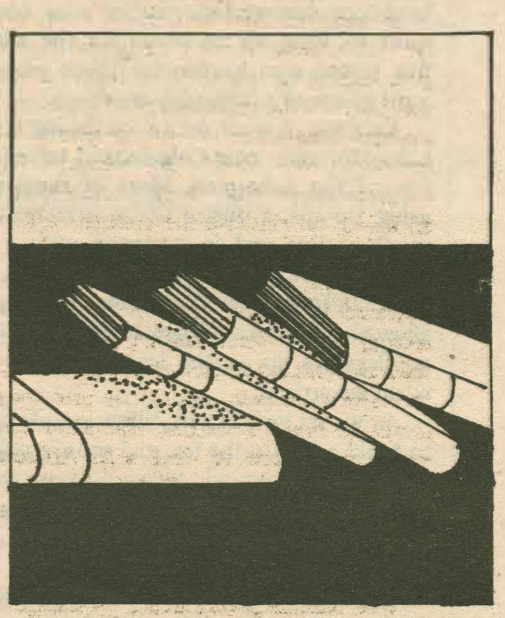
"Most unhappiness is directed at the federal level," Carovano said.

Charles Saunders, ACE's lobbyist, for one, sounded unhappy when he described the Veterans Administration attempt to keep track of veterans' progress in college by requiring institutions to take attendance in class. ACE fought the proposal, arguing that academic progress is up to a college's faculty exclusively. The ACE won that particular battle...

But higher education is beginning to wage a general war of quiet resistance to what some call sincere defenders of the public interest, but which critics view as self-fulfilling bureaucratic machines that might succeed, even with good intention, in perverting higher education— the knowledge industry, which unlike others, requires more delicate handling.

Whether this quiet resistance erupts into intense fighting, enveloping small colleges like Hamilton and Kirkland, may depend most centrally upon educator's ability to succeed where others have failed: that is, in helping to direct and counter the regulatory efforts in the growing, massive public policy machines.

That is the best colleges can hope for; HEW, Congress, New York State, and other just won't go away. They have taken a hold in administration buildings on thousands of campuses the way the ivy is rooted in the stone walls of Buttrick.



Fishing Through a Hole in The Ice

By Moe Vaughan

Looking for an outdoor sport which involves exercise, excitement, and the chance to get off the Hill for a few hours? Try ice fishing.

Hamilton-Kirkland is located in one of the most productive ice fishing areas in New York State. Cazenovia Lake and Oneida Lake are large ice fishing lakes located in Oneida County.

Nearby Madison County has several smaller lakes: Bradley Brook Reservoir, Eaton Brook Reservoir, Erieville Reservoir, Lake Morraine, and Hatch Lake are all within easy driving distance of the campus.

Ice-fishing appeals the most to the hard-core summertime angler who doesn't want to hang up his boots for the winter. But it can also be fun for those who just want to spend a lively day outdoors.

Recently, I went on an ice-fishing trip to Lake Morraine, near Colgate, and talked to a few of the fishermen. Most of them were using tip-ups, a device which attaches to a spool of line and is equipped with a flag which is triggered when a fish bites the hook. In most New York lakes, 5 tip-ups are allowed per person. When no fish are biting, no flags are up on the ice, as was the case when we arrived.

As we set up our gear, a few people began to build a fire on the ice, and soon, everyone was gathered around, trying to keep warm.

We all kept an ever-watchful eye on the tip-ups, hoping that one of the flags would go up.

I talked to a woman from Oneida, "I just love to get out in the fresh air," she said, "I work in an office where 18 out of the 20 people smoke. Sometimes I just want to clear out my lungs..."

"Some people might say that I should be home doing my housework, but heck, I'll do my housework on Friday night so I can go fishin' on Saturday."

A heavy man in a bright orange parka and cap told me, "I just love to eat fish. There's nothin' better than fresh-cooked walleye, fried in butter with flour."

Inevitably, the talk around the fire turns to fish stories. "You should have been out on Oneida Lake last week," one man told me, "My wife and I caught eight walleye and three perch. Boy, were they biting!. Sometimes we had 5 or 6 flags up at one time...Couldn't decide which one to go to first."

Another man tried to explain the day's inactivity: "It's due to the high pressure system. If this weather begins to change we'll have some fun. I've been here on days where we'd catch 10 or 12 pickerel apiece."

I shared my own experience with the group. "Last year," I said, "I had a beautiful fish on the line. I pulled it all the way out of the hole, and damned if it wasn't the biggest pickerel I'd ever seen. As I held it above the hole, the thing jumped off the line back through the ice. There I stood, holding a bare hook."

Every once in a while the conversation would be interrupted when a flag went up. 3 or 4 people would sprint out to the hole and the owner of the tip-up would carefully grab the line. All eyes would freeze on him. Soon he'd pick up the line. If a wiggling pickerel emerged, everyone would explode into applause.

"Way to go, they'll really start biting now." If the angler mistimed his pull and lost the fish, the wind would be blamed. "The wind probably triggered the flag."

Another popular ice-fishing device is the jigging pole. A jigging pole is shorter than a regular fishing pole. Jigging refers to the sudden, up and down movement of the pole by the fisherman. This causes the lure to twitch, thereby attracting fish. With tip-ups, such movement is not necessary because live bait is used.

At Lake Morraine, only one fisherman was using the jigging technique. He had walked far out on the lake hoping to attract panfish (perch, blue gills, crappies, and sunfish). "I don't like to mess with those tip-ups," he explained, "I'll just jig."

While we were at Lake Morraine, we managed to land one nice-sized pickerel and saw about six others taken, the largest one a lunker about 22 inches long. With each fish

MOE VAUGHAN *a senior chemistry major, is an experienced icefisherman.*

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...to build a fire on the ice, and try to keep wam...

caught fish, the other fisherman would cheer.

One of the nicest things about ice-fishing is that one can spend as little or as much as one wants with the sport. All the equipment needed for years of ice-fishing can be bought for under $30 (under $15 if you decide to jig instead of using tip-ups). The essentials are as follows: a "spud", a long, metal pole with one sharp edge used to cut through the ice; cost $6.50

Tip-ups are found in any store which sells fishing equipment. They range in price from $1.50 to $3.00 apiece. It is worth the money to buy the more expensive ones.

Other necessary equipment is:

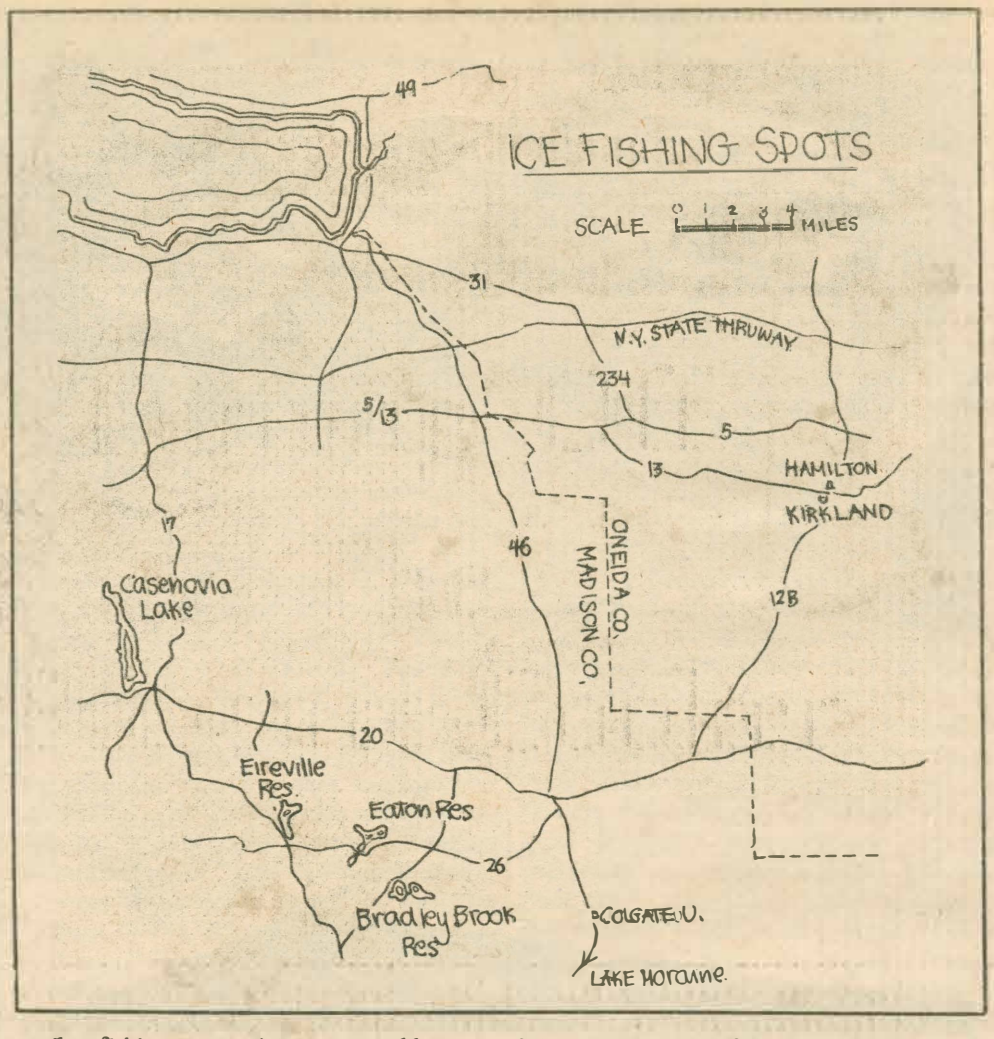
1) Ladle – this looks like a large, porous soup spoon. It is used to remove small pieces of ice from the hole. The ladle is essential because the ice prevents free line movement and one whould not attempt to remove ice from the water by hand in subzero temperatures.

2) Jigging pole – As previously described, this is a short pole with a place to hold line. Usually the line is taken in and put out by hand. Be sure to bring some weight for the line so that you can reach the proper depth; cost $2.00

3) Sounder – This is a piece of weight which can be placed on the hook to measure the depth of the region you are fishing. cost $10.

4) Hooks and line – Just buy normal line for fishing. The size of the hook used depends on the type of fish you wish to catch; cost $2.00.

5) Clothing – Dress as warmly as possible! The temperature on a lake is likely to be 5-10 degrees colder than most other places. Also, the openness of the lake allows a penetrating wind to blow. Hat, gloves, and rubber boots are essential. Be sure to overdress for the cold because nothing can spoil a fishing trip quicker than cold hands or feet. It's easier to take clothes off than to put them on.



6) Bait – Bait can be bought at Hatch's Bait Shop on Route 20, about 3 miles past Madison. Hatch, the owner is a very talkative fellow and will be glad to give you tips. The type of bait you need depends on the fish you go after. Generally, pike and pickerel like large minnows. Perch may be taken on smaller minnows or with artificial lures. (My favorite lure, and the one most popular with many ice fishermen is called the "swedish pimple.")

With lures, you will need to jig. An old trick of ice fishermen is to cut out perch eyes and place them on the hook of the lure. This increases the activity of the fish incredibly. Minnows cost about $.50 a dozen. Use an old milk carton for a container.

After you have obtained the above equipment, you are ready to fish. Drive to one of the beautiful lakes near the campus. Before taking any steps onto unexplored areas of a lake, always check the thickness with the spud. 4 inches of ice is generally safe enough to walk on, but remember that the thickness of the ice varies at different parts of the lake.

The next step is determining where to chop your holes. Often you can use holes which other people leave, but if you must cut, find areas (using the sounder) where there is about 6-10 feet of water if you want pickerel and pike. For panfish, deeper water is needed.

Holes 6-10 inches in diameter are wide enough for the fish to fit through (contrary to some of the stories I've heard about fish being too large to pull through) Never cut a hole large enough for a person to fall through. Always keep your bait or lure near the bottom of the lake (about 6-10 inches off the bottom). This is essential to catching fish.

After you have set up the tip-ups, you may have some free time, especially if the fish are not biting. If the ice is thick enough, build a fire. For exercise, take a short hike, chop more holes, or play "diving Frisbee" into the snow banks.

You can also just gather around the fire and "talk fish." Intense fishermen will, of course, rig up a jigging pole in addition to the tip-ups, and spend their time jigging.

When you see a flag, go to the hole and see if line is running off your spool. If so, set the hook by yanking on the line; do not allow any slack, or the fish will escape. Use both hands, pulling in a little line at a time.

Whatever your luck with the fish, with ice-fishing you are always rewarded with fantastic scenery, rigorous exercise, and good, clean, air. These things, along with the possibility of landing a trophy-sized walleye pike, make ice-fishing very enjoyable.

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True Confessions of a Star Trekker

By Thomas Beck

5:58 p.m. McEwen Lounge. Countdown. Nervous fidgeting. Fights for the chairs. Idle chatter. We wonder. What will tonight's episode be? Will it be a good one?

5:59: "I Dream of Jeannie" is over. Commercials. Tension mounts. 6:00 p.m. At last.

Music. Shot: Enterprise flitting across screen.

Heaven.

* * * *

You may not be aware of it, but right this moment, there exists on the Hill a group of students separate and apart (Dare I say superior? Probably not.) from the rest of the Hill community. We (I am privileged to count myself a member of this sect) may be observed performing our daily ritual every evening from six to seven in either the McEwen lounge or the Bristol Snack Bar. What I am referring to, or course, is the Star Trek Phenomenon, which this year, even more than last, is taking hold at Kirkland and Hamilton.

Why Star Trek? Why here and now? Well, Star Trek has been around almost a decade now (believe it or not; remember where you were *ten years ago* when that first wonderful episode "The Man Trap" opened up with a shot of Mr. Spock on the bridge?) and every year it grows more and more popular. It only ran for three seasons on network TV but since it went out of production it has blossomed in syndication, where it has apparently been cleaning up in the ratings.

For many, Star Trek is the high point of the day, racing through dinner, passing up seconds of McEwen food (hardly a sacrifice) in order to get downstairs in time to grab one of the three comfortable chairs and guess which of the episodes tonight's will be (something of a game among Trek fans: see how fast you can guess; sometimes I can do it within three seconds.)

And while admittedly, it isn't the best thing ever to cross our screens, for it's time, it was perhaps the best series TV had created. There was something awesome about looking that far ahead into the future, even if we disagreed with the direction that future might take. There was something comforting about looking at the Enterprise, representatives of a united humanity (and how attractive that looks nowadays!), working in harmony with other intelligent, extraterrestrial species, exploring the universe, fighting the nasty Klingons and the devious Romulans, and sometimes encountering beings far superior to themselves, and learning something.

Maybe it's easy to make fun of the show as "juvenile, silly science fiction", but for many of us, that alternate world postulated by Gene Roddenberry (creator and producer of the show) was, if not more attractive than the "real" world, still a hell of a lot of fun to visit.

One week we were on Cestus III, the next on Gothos, being tortured by Trelane. Then a quick flight to Vulcan, or a war with the Romulans, and then, just for kicks, a trip through a time warp back to twentieth century Earth. Who could resist Spock, the satanic looking Vulcan (at least, that's what they called him. He never look devilish to me. I always thought he looked cool)? Or crusty Dr. McCoy, always saying things like "I'm a doctor, not a bricklayer!" or "I.m a doctor, not an engineer!"

Or Scotty, in love with his engines, reading complicated technical manuals like "The Sensuous Warp Drive" on his vacations.

Or Chekov the Mad Russian, or Uhura the gorgeous Communications Specialist, singing on the bridge. They were wonderful. And how can we forget the leader of this eccentric group, the Captain, James T. Kirk? Everybody's favorite military man, even during Vietnam, the captain we would like our fathers to be like, the oversexed, overacting, master of the Enterprise.

They call us Trekkies, a word I resist, because it reminds me of "groupies", those teenage frizzy-hairs who go around chasing rock stars. Star Trek had its share of those too, but the group which meets every night after dinner, is above that sort of behavior. We are Star Trek fans, or fanatics, or even Star Trek freaks. But even that is inadequate.

What we really are are the crew of the

THOMAS BECK, *a typesetting manager for The Spectator, is a science fiction fan and devoted follower of Star Trek.*

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Enterprise, the Lexington, or the Excalibur. That's us firing those phasers, or increasing engine speed to Warp Six, or beaming down to Crappus IV to investigate the Rednosed Itch that's terrorizing the peaceful inhabitants.

Escapist entertainment has its purposes, and one of them is to stimulate the imagination, to allow a flight to another world. Admittedly, it isn't healthy to escape too often, but is it healthy never to escape? That warp flight to Altair, or the phaser battle with the Klingons., or the combat of minds with the Melkotians, it's harmless, it takes relatively little time, and more importantly, it clears the mind for other, more "wordly" things, like papers, and tax returns, and taking out the garbage.

Star Trek has been available on the Hill for some time now, but it's only this year that we've developed any real group of people watching, a bunch of regulars who know each other, and gather together each night as much to be with each other as to watch the show. Many of my best friends on campus I've met through Star Trek, and they would all say the same thing. There is something uniquely reassuring about doing almost anything in a group; I'm not the only one.

If I'm crazy, then so are a lot of people.

Star Trek devotees all have different reasons for liking the show, but there were some points they all stressed. There was a certain realism to the show that made it easy to imagine you were really out there. There were some serious technical mistakes made for reasons of time or money, but everyone agreed that one of the show's selling points was that it looked real. None of the cheapy sensationalism of "Lost in Space"(boooo!), or some of the "space operas" of the fifties.

Most of the McEwen group are ten-year "veterans," that is, they can trace their adoration of the show back to the original three year run on NBC, but some of them began watching here, only because friends were, and then became hooked.

One Kirkland senior said she had been "turned on by a friend, another regular. She has always been a Trek freak. I didn't understand why. I thought it was kind of weird." Now she is a regular, as hooked as the rest of us. "I really get into the characters. It's more than entertainment. It's a kind of escape, a really good way to unwind from studying. I enjoy it more with the crowd, the way everyone reacts together."

She has other reasons for admiring the show: "I've always been interested in NASA, and I watched all the space shots. I really believe that there is intelligent life on other planets. I like to live in fantasy worlds anyway."

Tony Shea, a Hamilton senior, was less analytical about the show. "It's fun. I like people who watch it. Every time I see it, it's like watching it for the first time. Part of the fun is knowing the dialogue and repeating it along with the characters. One of my favorite characters is Chekhov. He was the most humorous one, the way he said everything was invented in Russia. I also like Sulu. They are not big parts, but they're very important. My favorite shows are "The Trouble with Tribbles", or course, "Balance of Terror", and "A Piece of the Action." I really enjoy that one. It is probably the funniest episode."

Tony says that he was instantly hooked on the show from the time he first saw it: "It was different. It was exciting. Up here, though it wouldn't be worth watching without the group. It makes it much more enjoyable. You get to see their reactions to it. They may differ with you. You get to see the whole show through their eyes, especially if they're seeing it for the first time."

Another Kirkland senior said that she had been watching it since it first came on in 1966, but that she "didn't become a real freak until last year. It's become a nice, relaxing period of the day. It's a kind of fantasy. I get very involved with the stories and characters. It doesn't become real, necessarily, but by watching it every day, you get very absorbed.

"Kirk is probably my favorite character. He's a sex symbol, sort of a hero figure." Her favorite episodes are "The Paradise Syndrome", mentioned by the other girl, "Mirror, Mirror" and "The Alternative Factor."

Many fans either turned from Star Trek to other science fiction, or came from science fiction to Star Trek. She says "I am interested in other science fiction, I've even read a little, but I've never really gotten around to it. I would like to buy the Star Trek books someday. I'd also be interested in going to conventions.

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"The group definitely makes it more fun. The rapport, the cameraderie, the verbal volleyball, the one-upmanship, the 'wit'."

Star Trek fans generally come in two types. One is the not-quite-casual, but less-than-total, freak. Most of the regulars at McEwen and Bristol fall into this category. The other type is the living, breathing, and eating Star Trek fanatic. This type goes to the conventions, and buys the books (even if he hates them), buys the blueprints, buys the technical manual, and when he (or she, let's be fair about this) is finished devouring them, supplements this stuff with his own imaginative efforts. Like me.

I have written my own detailed curriculum for cadets at the Star Fleet Academy (unfortunately, I lost it), and I have also done some work on Federation Governmental organization and war preparation plans.

Now, before you haul out the giggle-jacket, let me explain why. Why would a 20 year old student, on the surface normally adjusted, waste his time working out such idiotic details for a ten-year old television show? Well, partially it's an escape from the drudgery of school life. Partially, it's a chance to work out what my own vision of utopia might look like.

So why don't I write my own science fiction novel? Well, first, that takes a hell of a lot of work, which I don't have the time for. Second, the imaginative effort required is beyond my talents. So I content myself by building on the edifice started by Roddenberry, fleshing out the skeleton he created, justifying the contradictions he didn't have the time to, thinking about things that weren't necessary to shoot the show, and basically, having a good time.

Star Trek is not the best science fiction ever created. In fact, some critics claim that it wasn't really true science fiction at all. David Gerrold, who wrote "The Trouble with Tribbles", states that Star Trek was a series of morality plays about twentieth century man and earth utilizing a science fiction background.

He's both right and wrong. True, Star Trek looked like science fiction, and dealt with traditional SF themes such as time travel, alternate universes, space wars, aliens, and did very good jobs with these themes. But there were times when, for one reason or another, sometimes good, sometimes bad, sometimes demanded by the exigencies of television production, when certain standards of science fiction, worked out over a long period of time, and adhered to because they made sense, were violated or ignored.

> building on the edifice started by Roddenberry, fleshing out the skeleton...

All the aliens speak English, most of them are humanoid, that damn ship was so badly constructed (it must have been; look at the problems they kept having with it week after week.) These are all valid criticisms.

The show did make mistakes, some of them horrendous. But in the end, these quibbles don't matter, because they don't detract from the achievement of the show: Star Trek was (and still is) about as much fun as any show in the history of television.

It was certainly one of the most profitable. An entire industry has been spawned by the show. Star Trek books, "Action Figures", Enterprise blueprints, Klingon Battlecruiser blueprints, an incredibly detailed Star Fleet Technical Manual (designed "for the specific use of Star Fleet Academy Cadets) a cartoon series, adaptations of the cartoon scripts, tribbles, badges, buttons, uniforms, etc. Not all of it has been the usual commercial schlock. The blueprints were excellent, as was the Technical Manual. The late James Blish's adaptations of the original series were well done, no matter what anybody else might say.

But the most amazing example has been the conventions. There are dozens of these two and three day gatherings, held at hotels all over the country.

They are not unique to Star Trek. Indeed, Star Trek borrowed the idea for them from mainline science fiction fandom. But the Trek conventions have become the beggest of them all. The one held in New York last February drew around 10,000 people.

I was there, and it was a blast. Three days of uncut Star Trek episodes, on a wide screen, plus the incredible blooper reel (all the messed-up takes, gags, jokes accidents, and anythingelse that happened on the set and got printed) appearances by many of the stars, including William Shatner, discussions on all aspects of the show, an art exhibition, and other related activities. There's another one next month, and I'm going to that one too. Of course. Do you think I'd miss it?

Intersession Hours

HEALTH CENTER HOURS

During the coming intersession, the Health Center will be open only part-time. The Health Center will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. starting Saturday Jan.31 until Sunday Feb. 8, In case of emergency at times when the Health Center is closed, please call 4011 or dial OPERATOR.

BRISTOL CAMPUS CENTER

The Bristol Center doors will be open from 7:00 a.m. to Midnight daily during intersession.
Reservation/Information desk, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Daily
Snack Bar, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Daily
College Store - Sales, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. M-F
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SPECTATOR NEWS

Education Dep't Under Review

Kirkland College has begun a curricular review of its education program, with three possible options: the program could be "disbanded... continued in its present form because the structure may be justified, or...continued in modified form," according to Chairman of the Social Sciences Division David Begelman.

Two committees have been formed for curricular review: The divisional committee is composed of Begelman, and Kirkland Instructors in Sociology Janet Lowry and Alphonse Sallet.The Resource Committee is composed of Begelman, Kirkland Assistant Professors of Elementary Education Evelyn Hendricks, and Marvin Kowalewski, Hamilton Professor of Education Franklin Hunt, and SCACA members Wendy Luftig '76 and Ann Baker '77. The college is also "recruiting an outside consultant to help the review process..." Begelman stated.

The college tries to include the "widest possible group of people to give feedback...supervisory personnel, divisional faculty, education faculty, resource people, and majors,", Begelman said.

Begelman said that, contrary to rumors, the program is not under review for the purpose of closing it down, and it certainly is "not a foregone case." He stated that he had "not been informed by anyone that that is the decision wanted," there was "no pre-judgement."

Professor Hendricks stated that the program was basically five years old, but there has been a "change in structure". The courses are "competency-based", teaching by "demonstration rather than by writing...". Professor Hendricks stated that the "enrollment was very steady" and the course is probably only "slightly more expensive" due to "field costs."

Hendricks said that there were "lots of factors" calculating how expensive a program is: "hidden costs", such as the small size of classes in the art courses, which are "absorbed by the college."

She described the review as a "standard procedure..one in every division"

Begelman also stated that the review was routine, and described it as a "college-wide process," with the "guidelines...sent by the dean's office."

Professor Franklin Hunt, head of the Hamilton Education Department, stated that it was "too soon to make a complete evaluation," and that it was difficult to appraise the program because it was "only one year old..." and there were not yet any graduates.

He did comment, however, that it was a "good program... the state has accepted the program and is satisfied... it will accept the certificates." A graduate of the Kirkland program can "teach immediately...on a temporary provisional certificate."

Hunt said that at "the most recent meeting (of the Resource Committee) we decided to follow tentative procedures for departmental review...one of which is to suggest having a consultant come in."

Professor Hunt felt that the Hamilton education program would continue after his retirement in June, 1977, and that there "will be some openings" in the teaching field.

Bingham Candidate for Dartmouth Post

Dean of Students R. Gordon Bingham is one of seven final candidates for two positions in the student affairs administration of Dartmouth College, according to a report published in the student newspaper The Dartmouth.

Bingham confirmed his candidacy for dean of freshmen and associate dean of the college at the Ivy League institution in Hanover, N.H. and said he visited Dartmouth for an interview last Thursday.

At Hamilton since 1972, Bingham said he is happy here and is not seeking to leave but applied for the Dartmouth post of associate dean because of his interest in his own "personal development." Dartmouth asked Bingham to apply for the freshmen dean post.

The search at Dartmouth was narrowed from a reported 400 candidates, and final decision is expected shortly after Feb. I according to Bernice Rollins, secretary to the dean of the college.

Bingham is not sure now whether if offered either position at Dartmouth he would accept. "My disposition is that I need some convincing case to leave at the moment," he said, but added that his trip to Dartmouth was not "just a lark."

"It doesn't make any sense to close yourself off to other possibilities," Bingham said.

Bingham said he was more attracted by the dean of freshmen position; the associate deanship, he said, is an executive position which presumably offers less contact with students.

The Hamilton dean was interviewed by a panel of students including representatives of student government, The Dartmouth, the college radio station, the Black and Puerto Rican Union, and other student organizations.

Among the other candidates for the positions, according to The Dartmouth's report are persons in positions similar to

continued on page 27

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Sisco May Move

Undersecretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, who sought, accepted, and then rejected the Hamilton presidency two years ago, is reportedly a final candidate for the presidency of Tufts University, Medford, Mass.

This report, unconfirmed by both Sisco and the university, comes unofficially from the Tufts Observer, the campus newspaper.

Chris Nordlinger, editorial editor of The Observer, said Sisco is one of three or four remaining candidates for the top spot at Tufts.

Jack Dunne, secretary to the Tufts Board of Trustees, refused to confirm Sisco's candidacy, but said the Board will make a final decision on Feb. 14. Until then, Dunne said, the entire matter is confidential.

Sisco, 56 years old, was nominated for the Hamilton presidency and reportedly wooed actively for the position by the Presidential Search Committee.

The Spectator broke the confidentiality of the search and published Sisco's name and the name of one other candidate, Caroll Brewster, the dean of the college at Dartmouth on Nov. 9, 1973. (Brewster left Dartmouth; he is now president of Hollins College.)

The official announcement that Sisco would become president was made in early

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SPECTATOR SPORTS

Continentals Take 'Battle of Utica'

By MATT REED

The Hamilton College basketball team continued its current hot streak here Saturday night with a thrilling overtime victory over Utica College, 78-72. The hoopsters are currently sporting a perfect 9-0 record and are ranked fifth in the N.Y. State College Poll.

The Blue were paced by Cedric Oliver, a Utica resident, who contributed an outstanding all-around effort to the Hamilton cause. Oliver, a slender, six-foot three-inch ball-hawking freshman, scored 19 points, grabbed 13 rebounds, and added six assists along with a nifty eight steals.

• Hamilton completely outclassed their taller Utica oppenents in the early stages of the game and led at the half, 42-27. The fifteen-point halftime bulge reflected the fierce rebounding and tough defensive work displayed by the starting five of John Klauberg, Brian Coombes, Mark Rybarczyk, Willie Jackson and Oliver. Led by Oliver, Coombes, and Rybarczyk, the Continentals controlled both backboards while Utica, harassed by the excellent defensive pressure applied by Jackson and Klauberg, shot a dismal 31 % from the floor. Gordie Taylor, Utica's outstanding junior center, was in early foul trouble and sat out much of the opening stanza.

Utes Rebound

However, as any well-schooled basketball man will tell you, things can change very quickly. Utica came out in the second half firing and hitting, from all over the floor. Despite tight defense by the Hamilton five, the visitors scorched the cords at a 68% clip.

Brian Hooper, Utica's hustling 6-2 guard, filled the hoop from the outside to fuel the fire for the visitors' comeback. Gordie Taylor contributed eight points to the Utica cause as the Pioneers stormed back to within four with five and a half minutes left. Hamilton then called a time-out and employed a "delay," a strategy which almost backfired. After several costly turnovers by the usually sure-handed Conts, the Hamilton advantage evaporated into a two-point lead for the visitors. The Utica five had only to freeze the ball in the last minute to assure themselves an upset victory.

"Cannon" Saves the Day

But John Klauberg, known more for his prolific shooting than for his excellent defense, batted the ball away from a startled Utica player to freshman Oliver, who calmly layed it in to tied the score with 30 seconds remaining. Hamilton retained possession of the ball after a missed Uitca foul shot with ten seconds to go, but a "tough luck" twelve footer trickled off the rim for Coombes and the game went into over-time.

The over-time seemed to be a re-play of the first half. Hamilton stormed out to a tenpoint advantage and coasted to the 78-72 victory.

Klauberg led a balanced scoring attack with twenty points, followed by Oliver's 19. Steady guard Willie Jackson and 6-6 Sophomore Bernie Mucitelli contributed 12 and 10 points respectively. Though Klauberg did not have his usual excellent shooting night from the floor, Coach Tom Murphy noted that the hustling guard worked hard on defense and rebounded well.

Brian Coombes, though also somewhat stymied by a dismal shooting performance (and chronic bad wheels), combined with "Cat" Ryberczyk for 23 rebounds, ten of which came off the offensive boards.

Willie Jackson played an exceptionally fine floor game and was instrumental in the victory. "Willie is an excellent floor-general and turns the ball over very infrequently for the amount of time he controls the game," Murphy added.

The Shock Troops

Murphy also stated that the substitutes have played an important role in the team's success story thus far. "Kevin Smith, Billy Tarbell, Gerry O'Neill, Mark Curran, and Mark Kasdorf have worked exceptionally hard in practice and do an excellent job when they are in there, and they deserve as much credit as the starters."

Captain Marty Guy has been playing well as the third guard this year behind sophomores Klauberg and Jackson, and often the senior's steadying influence has been important to the Continental effort. He seems to have shaken off the shooting slumpt that had him in its grip for much of last season.

Murphy looked ahead to Utica rematch and cited games with Union, RIT, Rochester and Tufts as crucial contests. "The kids have worked extremely hard and have played well, but I know we can play better and we are going to have to for the remainder of our schedule."

Captain Guy takes aim as Smith watches

Swimmers Beat Hobart, Then Bow

By JOHN NAVARRE

The Hamilton College swim team has completed their January schedule with a disheartening loss to Williams, 76-37 and an easy win against Hobart, 63-46.

The Continentals travelled to Williamstown for their annual grudge match against the Ephmen on January 10. The Conts seemed to run out of steam during the meet, and Williams took full advantage of the situation.

Baker Tough

MacDonald's squad was especially hurt by the winter term absence of diver Eric Kulp. A lot of credit should be given to David Baker, who salvaged a third place in both diving events. Baker had never dove competitively before the meet, and the fact that he completed both events attests to his toughness.

Jack Widman was the standout for Hamilton in the contest, as he swept both the 100-yard and 50-yard sprints against strong competition from the Williams sprinters. Brian Hogan was the only other Hamilton swimmer to manage a first place effort when he touched Jim Barclay of Williams in the 200-yard Butterfly.

Cakewalk at Hobart

The meet against Hobart was a cakewalk, but it did give the Continentals a chance to qualify swimmers for the State Meet in March.

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Hill Skaters Off to Shaky Start

By STEVE HAWEELI

The Hamilton College hockey team is 4-3-1 thus far in a season that should be going along a bit more smoothly for last year's runner-up team in Division II.

Tough scheduling during December has resulted in a stuttering start for a Continental squad that was hailed as even better than last year's exceptionally adroit crew. But, in the words of Buff 'n Blue mentor, Greg Batt, "the team has turned a page."

After an 8-5 trouncing of Oswego St. before a packed house at the Sage, the Continentals trekked the western half of the thruway the following afternoon to engage U of Buffalo.

In that game the Continentals suffered a heartbreaking 5-4 loss. Hamilton outshot Buffalo 45-29, but the puck wasn't bouncing for the Continentals. The Bulls' goaltender John Moore had an excellent night, and that, coupled with uncharacteristically sloppy play by Hamilton in spots, and some tired hockey legs due to the previous night's action, halted the Blue's bid for a victory.

Oswego Falls

The night before, Hamilton had looked sharp against Oswego. Earlier in the year Oswego sat on the Continentals 7-2, but it was 4-0 Hamilton ten minutes into the first period Friday night. Oswego became rattled and fell apart, lapsing into cheapness. High sticks, illegal checks, and short tempers sunk the Lakers into deeper trouble.

The first line was also happy. Phil Hildebrand, junior Chicagoan, netted three goals and three assists. Tom Griffith, another displaced midwesterner (from Duluth) tallied once and added three assists.

Not to be outdone by his linemates, George Gillmore, a midwestern New Yorker from nearby Hamilton, notched two goals and two assists. These three juniors form what is affectionately called "The Midwest Connection."

The other lines are connections too, but an ankle injury to Keith O'Brien during the 4-2 Middlebury loss has temporarily shorted a trio that was just starting to get in the groove. For the last four games, transfer Tim Hausmann has played left wing instead of O'Brien.

Bombs Away

Wednesday's Amherst game, if anything, proved Hamilton's ability to score. Spotting Amherst a one goal lead, goaltender Shawn George and the rest of the Continentals proceeded to give the Lord Geoffs a hockey clinic — the final score was 8-1.

The attack was balanced as Hausmann, Hildebrand, Anderson, Gillmore (2), Williams, Thomas, and Griffith tallied. Amherst, a Division III club, was no match for the Continentals. Although the Blue didn't play as well as they might have played, they skated circles around their academic rivals.

The season has really just begun for the Continentals though, if they expect to make the play-offs. They can't afford to lose many more, and with games against Colgate, Bowdoin, St. Anselm's and surprising Union coming up on the schedule, Hamilton can show no mercy.

The loss to Middlebury, the tie with Williams, and the heartbreaker against U of B have been obstacles on the highway to success. A few more losses and Hamilton may be stalled on a backroad.

But Coach Batt is optimistic. The players are optimistic, and the fans are behind them. The juggling of the second and third lines will eventually pay off, as will the defensive pairing of Pryor with Armstrong. The goaltenders Shawn George and Ray Rossi are sound.

The most important task the Continentals face is maintaining a merciless attitude towards opponents and skating and checking to their full potential.

Tufts

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December shortly after leaks to that effect carried by the Associated Press, The New York Times, and other media.

Sisco visited the campus for Board ratification and met with students and faculty on Dec. 8.

In 1972, Sisco was a finalist in the presidential search at Swarthmore College, and he was reportedly once offered the presidency of Hofstra University.

Dartmouth

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Bingham's: Lauren Stevens, dean of freshmen at Williams College, Karen Blank, Colgate University's dean of freshmen, and Barbara Campbell, now in the Dartmouth administration.

Bingham came to Hamilton with administrative experience at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., where he was a financial aid officer and assistant to the president, He holds a B.A. from Middlebury College and an M.A. from Northwestern University.

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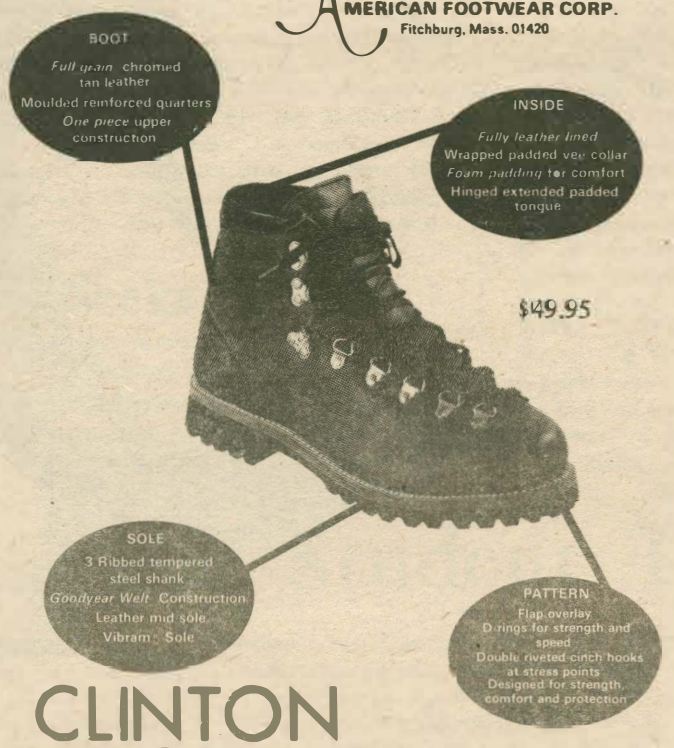

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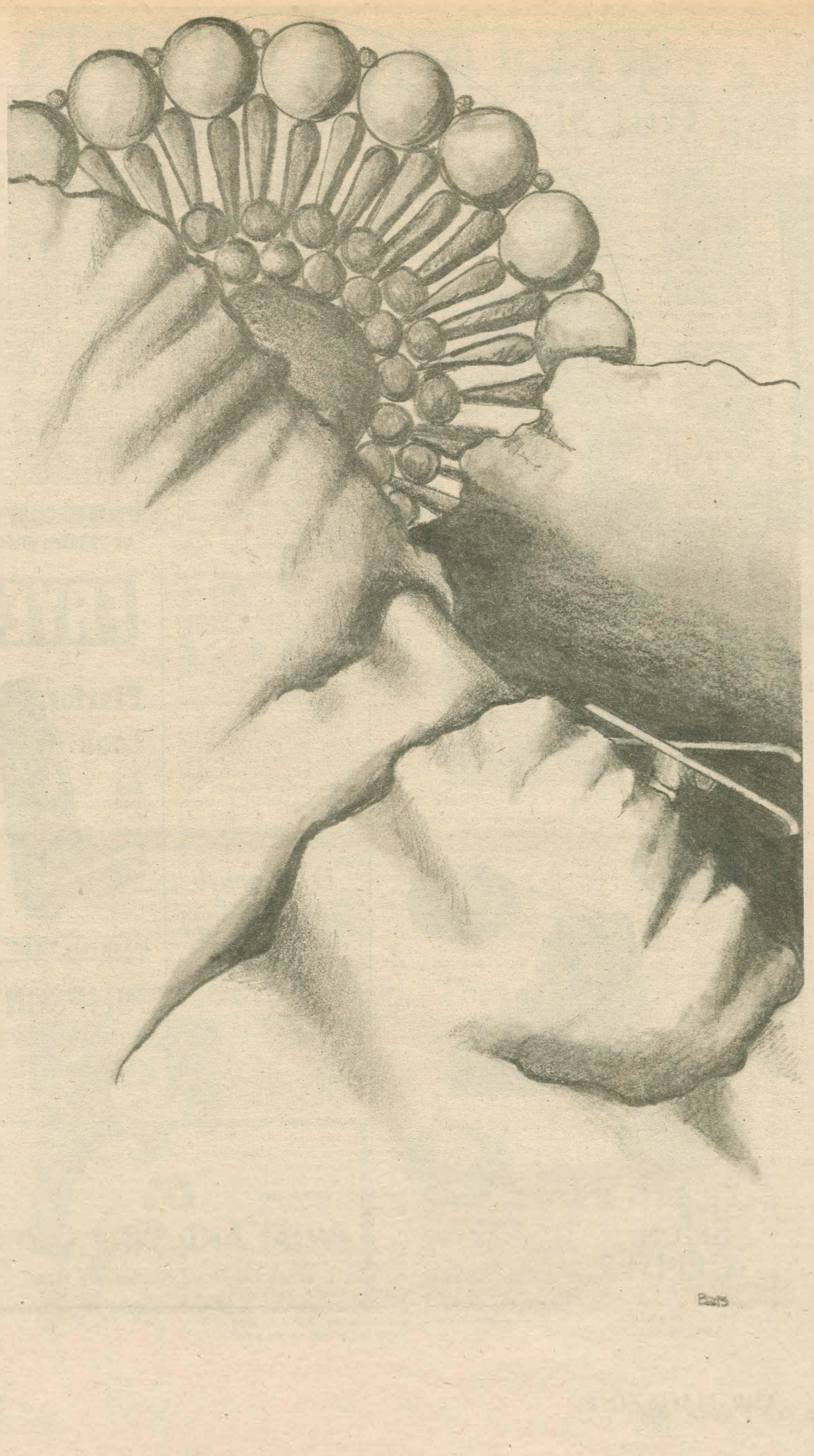
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